The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

The Democratic Investigations in the South a Failure.

The House Committee in South Carolina Fail to Find an Error in Canvassing the Vote.

But the Republican Senators Discover that the Hamburg Affair was Premeditated.

The Democrats in Florida Unable to Find Republican Frauds.

ALL EVIDENCE OF RASCALITY ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE.

A Negro, Supposed to be a Witness on His Way to Columbia, Murdered by White Men.

Further Details of the Scheme to Resist the Inauguration of Hayes.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
The Two Legislatures

NEW YORK, December 16.—The *Times* has the following from its special correspondent:

COLUMBIA, December 16.—This has been a dull day in Columbia. The Legislature held a brief session. The Democratic Senators are still in their seats, and the bill to punish parties engaged in an attempt to set up a State Government in opposition to the legal Government passed the lower House. Hampton's Assembly met again in Carolina Hall and had another ballot for United States Senator, gave notice of a few bills, and adjourned. They cannot elect a United States Senator until they have a Senate, and in the meantime they ballot for amusement. It is reported again to-day that the Democratic Senators will secede and go over to Carolina Hall on Monday, but their future programme, if they have any, is kept secret.

The Congressional Committees.

Hampton called on the United States Senate Committee to-day, and had some general conversation on the political situation. Butler paid his respects to the committee. The committee has unanimously agreed to take the testimony secretly. They find the same state of things existing here as they did in Mississippi. Witnesses are afraid to come forward and testify in public for fear of the vengeance that will follow, and the only way to get witnesses before the committee is to hold their sessions in private. There will be nearly two hundred witnesses examined as to the manner in which the campaign was conducted in this State. Testimony was taken to-day in regard to the Hamburg massacre, which inaugurated the shot gun policy in South Carolina. There is abundant evidence that the Hamburg affair was premeditated and the beginning of a concerted plan to carry South Carolina by intimidation. It was predicted by those who took part in it more than a month before it occurred, accompanied by threats that Hampton had got to be elected if they had to wade knee deep in blood. The committee expects to be here about three weeks.

The House Committee spent another day trying to find some error of the canvass of the electoral ticket by the State Board, but failed, as usual. They have become thoroughly convinced that their investigation down here must prove an abortion, but they have not the manliness to go back to Congress to say so. I am constantly urged to contradictions that are daily sent North from here, and I might fill a column with such contradictions in every issue of the *Times*, but it will not pay. Northern readers who are willing to discriminate between truth and falsehood can generally sift out the truth if they desire it.

Specimen of Democratic Lies.

I have already corrected several, and here is another, which illustrates the utter disregard of the truth shown by the Democrats in their effort to mislead public opinion at the North. It has been stated and published in the Democratic papers all over the country that Mr. Hayne, Secretary of State, who is always designated as the colored secretary, although he is as white as a majority of the men either North or South, has thrown all the obstacles he could in the way of the Congressional Committee in their efforts to get papers and documents from his office. Noting these falsehoods, Mr. Hayne addressed a note to the chairman of the committee requesting him to state whether these statements were true or not. To-day he received the following reply:

Hon. E. B. Hayne:

Dear Sir: In response to your letter of yesterday, I take pleasure, on behalf of the subcommittee, consisting of Judge Abbott, Gen. Banks and myself, appointed to procure certain papers from the office of the Secretary of State, that you have treated us with uniform courtesy, and have on all occasions when we desired given us free access to the records, returns, &c., pertaining to the Presidential election, and that you have always been ready to furnish us with such information in regard to them as we desired.

I am yours, very truly,

MILTON SAYLOR.

Sensational Rumors.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The *Herald* has the following special:

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 16.—The city was agitated to-day by rumors that Governor Chamberlain was about to arrest Hampton and Simpson with his special constabulary on a charge of treason. The rumor created a great excitement, and it developed the fact that such attempt would be stubbornly resisted. The general expression was that Hampton could not be arrested by any officials of Chamberlain, and that he would not be permitted to submit to any arrest other than by soldiers of the United States. Something of this sort may be contemplated, but it is doubtful whether it ever will be attempted.

Disgusted Democrats.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The *Times* has the following special:

COLUMBIA, December 17.—The House Investigating Committee last night concluded their efforts to discover a flaw in the precinct returns which should change the electoral vote as declared by the State Board of Canvassers. They have utterly failed to accomplish anything in that line of investigation, although all witnesses thus far examined were called in the interests of Democrats. They have proven enough, however, to open the door for a legitimate attack on the fairness of the Republican majority for both electoral and State tickets. The Democrats on the committee, just before adjournment last night, had the assurance to propose that no further testimony be taken here, but that the committee divide itself into three sub-committees and go out to different parts of the State

Fishing for Evidence.

The object of this was two fold. First, to prevent the introduction by the Republicans of witnesses already here whose testimony would increase the Republican majorities; and, second, to try and work up evidence to offset the proofs which they know are to be brought before the Senate committee, neither touching the intimidation, violence and murder practiced by rifle clubs during the Presidential campaign. In other words, the House committee having completely failed in the signal purpose for which they came here, are now to be used as a foil to investigations of the Senate committee. Gen. Banks protested most earnestly against closing the investigation here before the Republicans had had an opportunity to call a single witness, when it was known that several had been summoned from a long distance and were now in Columbia waiting to testify. The Democratic members, after consultation, concluded they would hold on one more session to-morrow, after which it is expected they will insist upon splitting into sub-committees and go on a roving expedition after testimony, which, it is hoped, may in some way help the Democrats out of their dilemma.

Hampton's Pretended Government.

Nothing is yet known as to what the Hampton pretended Government intends to do. They are divided in their councils, and cannot agree on any definite or consistent plan of action. The Charleston *News* berates them daily for their blunders, and advises them what to do, but its advice goes unheeded. It is announced that Simpson will soon move to get possession of the Lieutenant Governorship by a writ of *quo warranto*. Meantime the regular Government goes on smoothly and every day tends to increase the strength of its legitimacy and stability in the minds of the people. The question is sometimes asked at what time did Governor Chamberlain assume the office of Governor by virtue of his late election, and whether he is recognized at Washington as a Governor elect or a Governor holding over. The Constitution of South Carolina does not designate any specific day when a new Governor shall take his seat, but provides that the existing Governor shall hold office until his successor is duly qualified. It makes the Legislature the canvassers of the vote for Governor, and after they have declared who is elected the inauguration may take place whenever it is convenient. The Legislature is required to convene on the last Tuesday in November. This year it convened on the 28th of that month, canvassed the vote, declared Chamberlain elected, and he was inaugurated on December 7th. The Constitution has been strictly complied with at every step, and Chamberlain is now Governor, serving his second term.

A Negro Murdered.

A negro was murdered on a passenger car coming from Augusta to this place on Friday, and his body tumbled out into the ditch. Three or four white men were engaged in the deed, and the pretense was that he used profane language in the presence of the wife of one of the white men. A drummer from New York was in the car at the time, and gave the facts to the *Union Herald* here. He says he heard no profane language used by the negro, although he sat between the negro and the lady, and it is suspected here that the negro was a witness on his way here to testify before the Senate Committee. The committee think of investigating the matter.

FLORIDA.
The Mandamus Case.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The *Tribune* has the following special dispatch from Florida:

TALLAHASSEE, December 16.—The State Canvassers, through their counsel, Judge J. P. C. Emmons, formerly of Detroit, filed an answer to-day to the alternative writ. The counsel for the Democratic candidates moved to strike out the whole answer. This the court refused to do, but ordered the answer to be amended so as to show the fact, not the evidence upon which the canvassers acted in the rejection of the returns of certain precincts. The amended answer will be made on Monday at 10 o'clock.

Congressional Investigation a Failure.

The portion of the Congressional Committee at work here concluded their investigation as to alleged Republican frauds in Leon county to-day. They were told by Democrats that frauds had been committed here, and that an examination of the election proceedings would bring to light facts that would vitiate and overthrow the election in this county with its 2,100 Republican majority. Believing the representations of the Democrats, the committee have spent a week over one county, and are relieved by finding all the evidence of rascality on the side of the Democrats. The Democratic members of the committee are disgusted. They find, like the Northern Democrats who came here upon the representation of the State Democratic Committee to witness the State outrages, and returning to tell a majority for Tilden, that they have been deceived, and that there is no reliance to be placed on the statements of local Democratic politicians. Over one hundred colored men who have been defrauded out of their homes or out of employment and otherwise maltreated since the election for voting the Republican ticket, were in the city to give evidence, but the committee

Did Not Want Any Such Evidence,

and did not receive it. A certificate was produced to-day, which was signed by the Chairman and Secretary of the County Democratic Committee, and which was given to a colored man named Jones, who had voted the Democratic ticket. The certificate recommends him to the favorable consideration of all Democratic planters and storekeepers as a good reformer. Jones, it was found, was a minor, and has not been in the county four months. He was bribed to swear that he was of age and entitled to vote.

The portion of the committee who went to Jefferson county returned to-day, and unanimously report that they have been unable to discover any evidence of fraud in the election there. This condition of things is disheartening the Democrats, and it is reported that the House committee will leave for Jacksonville on Tuesday. From appearances the committee are not going to investigate the Democratic counties. They will take it for granted that in these the election has been conducted properly. The Senate committee arrived this morning at 10 o'clock, and spent the day in looking over the situation. They will be ready for work on Monday.

Protest From Judge Locke.

TALLAHASSEE, December 17.—Judge Locke, of the Canvassing Board, authorizes the statement that the official minutes of the Canvassing Board published over the signature of the clerk a few days since are false in several particulars. He complains that they misrepresent his votes on several issues, and avers that he voted with his Colleagues, when he voted directly and emphatically against them.

There is nothing new to-day. It is said that the Senate Committee will commence a tour of the contested counties to-morrow.

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIANA.
Further Details of the Conspirators' Schemes—Some Bluster Among the Democrats.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—The evidences of a determination among the Democrats of this State to resort to armed and organized resistance to the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President of the United States, are unmistakable, to one at all conversant with the way and temper of the Indiana Democracy, which is a sort of Northern South Carolina, at least in the southern portion of it, where were organized during the darkest days of the great rebellion those bands of Southern sympathizers, who, as Knights of the Golden Circle and Sons of Liberty or Order of American Knights, gave aid and sympathy to the rebels in the South and hampered the authorities in the discharge of their duties at the North. Transpiring events and rapidly accumulating evidence to-day show that those organizations were not dead during all these years since the war, but were only sleeping. Men like George W. Julian and Mahlon D. Manson openly declare that the people will not submit to Hayes' inauguration, but will rise in their might and resist it to the last. Information received here from all parts of the State goes to show that the new secret leagues, called the Constitutional Democratic Veteran Legion, is rapidly extending and increasing. The avowed object of this legion is to resist the inauguration of Hayes and proclaim Samuel J. Tilden president. Mr. Wall, the commander of the Emmet Guards of this city, has issued a call for a Convention of all the militia officers of the State, to be held immediately. The Emmet Guards is a Tilden and Hendricks organization. Yesterday, in Shelbyville, a Democrat became angry in a heated political discussion, and let slip some remarks leading to the discovery that they had one hundred stand of arms concealed in the third story of a business block there. As soon as the Democrats found the secret was out, the arms were hastily removed. Another place they were stored in Shelbyville, a house, addressed to S. Ambach, a Jew, and were billed as ready-made clothing. A meeting for that organization has been held in that place.

Dr. John C. Walker has prepared a speech, in which he advocates Tilden or blood and armed resistance. This Walker was a Major-General in the rebel army, was captured by Hooker in 1863-4, and an agent of the State of Indiana in New York City sent arms to the Order in this State, which were afterwards captured in boxes marked "School Books," and he afterwards drained as his own $250,000 worth of arms ordered for the League, part of which were captured by the union of H. H. Dodd, Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty, when the League was broken up. Walker ran away to Canada, and was for a long time a fugitive from justice.

Some Republicans regard the movement as an attempt on the part of the Democrats to scare the Republicans—a sort of bulldozing scheme to brace up the Democratic House and intimidate the Republican Senate.

A prominent Republican, to-day, while he acknowledged to me the organizing of the Democracy and their treasonable and warlike declarations, said he did not anticipate any overt act of violence from them. Others look at the situation as grave, and anticipate trouble.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Official Count of the Presidential Vote.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 16.—The official count of the vote for President and Vice President in this State gives Tilden and Hendricks 53,588, Hayes and Wheeler 41,392, and Peter Cooper 1,237. The returns from Putnam county, not received in time for the official count, show: Tilden and Hendricks, 977; Hayes and Wheeler, 604; Peter Cooper, 1,630. Add Putnam county, and the vote will stand: Tilden and Hendricks, 58,565; Hayes and Wheeler, 41,996; Cooper, 1,267.

GOV. HAYES NOT EXCITED.

Cabinet Suggestions on File in the Governor's Waste Basket—Preparing the Annual Message—Gov. Tilden Running the Secret Political Meetings.

COLUMBUS, December 16.—*On dit* that an inspection of the waste basket at the Executive office would develop evidence that any number of amateur Cabinet-makers have gratuitously placed their inventions at the disposal of Gov. Hayes as President-elect. It is further rumored that the proposals from this class already tendered indicate a gratifying number of persons not unknown in political circles, whose friends think them predestined for heads of departments at Washington.

Gov. Hayes is at work upon his annual message to the Legislature, which meets on the 20th day of January. His official hours, however, are very much broken in upon by callers, who, on passing this way, make it a point to drop in and see him, the motive being in most cases the usual curiosity of the citizen to look upon a distinguished fellow-citizen.

The Washington and Chicago news of a military organization in the interest of Mr. Tilden's violent and forcible inauguration was received here by Republicans with incredulity, so far as it professed to give the proposed insurrection any standing in Ohio. It has transpired, nevertheless, that about two weeks ago a secret meeting was held here, in obedience to instructions from Tilden, and at this meeting some were admitted, even Democrats in good standing, except upon previous invitation, and being furnished with the appropriate password. Whether the purpose was to organize a close corporation within the party, to hold exclusively the confidence of Mr. Tilden in case anything fortunate should turn up, or whether it had in view a military organization, was not permitted to be made public. Meantime the emphatic utterances of the more discreet party leaders have been to the effect that no conflict of arms need be apprehended growing out of the decision of the present question. So far as the Republicans in Ohio are concerned, the evidence from all is conclusive that they expect the inauguration of Hayes as President with as much certainty as any future human event, and any token of violent organized opposition intensifies a hundred fold the prevailing feeling that no alternative is entitled to a respectful consideration.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Paper Mill at Carrollton, O., Burned.

DAYTON, O., December 16.—The Carrollton paper mills at Carrollton, eight miles from Dayton, caught fire at noon to-day from a defective flue. The flames soon spread, and two large buildings, comprising the mills, were burned to the ground, with most of the machinery. A large stock of paper ready for shipment was also burned, and four dwelling houses opposite the mills. The total loss is estimated at eighty thousand dollars. It was insured in the Kenton of Kentucky, Miami Valley, Eagle and Firemen's of Cincinnati, National of Wheeling, Pa., and the Dayton of Dayton, for thirty thousand dollars.

A $300,000 Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, December 17.—The bleaching house at Pontiac, belonging to B. B. & R. McKnight & Co., was destroyed by fire this morning. Fire was discovered soon after six o'clock in the attic of the bleachery, where there is never any occasion for fire. Its origin is a mystery. The large mill adjoining was saved by force pumps. The loss is from $150,000 to $200,000. The insurance on the mill and machinery was $50,000, on goods $50,000, and on stock $30,000, in Manufacturers' Mutual Companies, including $25,750 at Boston in the Manufacturers' Mutual and $12,875 at Wickford in the Rhode Island. The remainder is the mills city. The Wauregan mills and Ponemah mills lost also, at $15,000, and Jeremiah Knight $5,000 in goods; fully insured in mutual offices.

Disastrous Fire at Fort Wayne.

FORT WAYNE, IND., December 16.—Early this morning, during a severe wind storm, a fire broke out in a large stable, which instantly communicated to the flour mill adjoining, thence to the Comport House and warehouse, before checking them. The wind fanned the flames, which spread so rapidly that for a time all the buildings east of the fire were in danger. By almost superhuman efforts the fire was controlled without further damage. It being on the bank of the canal, water was plenty. The stable was owned by E. K. Tompkins, of New York, and was valued at $2,000, and contained seven horses, one cow, three wagons, seven sets of harness and four pigs, all of which were consumed. The flour mill was owned by L. S. Stapleford & Co., and was a large four story brick, recently fitted up with new machinery. Everything was destroyed in it, the walls only being left standing. Comport Hotel was also owned by Stapleford & Co. The warehouse contained a large amount of property owned by various parties, all of which was destroyed. The guests of the hotel escaped only with their lives. Stapleford's loss is $20,000, no insurance. Total loss, $30,000. The man is missing, and is supposed to have perished. As yet his body has not been recovered.

BREVITIES BY WIRE.

PROVIDENCE, December 17.—Elhanah Ingalls and his wife, occupying a house alone in a public street, were suffocated this afternoon. They had left a lighted lamp on a bureau on going to bed. The bureau took fire, and the old couple perished before reaching the door.

Ex-Governor Wm. Cogswell died at Newport to-day of typhoid fever, said to have been contracted at the Centennial Exhibition.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—Representative Stephens, of Georgia, over his own signature, this afternoon declares that he is advising a friendly acceptance by the people of the South of the inauguration of Hayes in utterly unfounded.

NEW YORK, December 16.—E. A. Candit, curbstone broker, was arrested to-day and identified as the person who two months ago sent out a bogus dispatch, signed with the name of Rev. Dr. Deems, announcing the death of Commodore Vanderbilt.

BALTIMORE, December 16.—Patrick Mulligan, member of the First Branch of the City Council from the Eighth ward, died this morning, from a pistol-shot wound received Thursday morning last, during a row at a ball.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Joshua B. Gates, formerly general agent of the United States Life Insurance Company of this city, has been declared a lunatic under a commission issued out of the Court of Common Pleas. Gates retired from the life insurance business about six years ago with a fortune of over $250,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., December 17.—Gen. W. F. Bartlett died at Pittsfield at 2 P. M. to-day.

NEW YORK, December 17.—In Julius town, Burlington county, N. J., John Hageman, a storekeeper and conspicuous resident, was shot on Friday night by one Bancoast, a constable, who charged illicit intimacy of Hageman with Bancoast's wife. Hageman will probably die. Bancoast was arrested.

STORM NOTES.

Damage to Vessels at New York.

NEW YORK, December 16.—During the gale here to-day the ship J. P. Whelan, just arrived from London, dragged her anchors and went ashore on Governor's Island. Another vessel lost a boat, and a ferry boat broke her machinery and had to be taken to her dock by tug boats.

Severe Snowstorm in Canada.

TORONTO, December 16.—The storm last night was severely felt throughout the province, and serious damage is reported to shipping and wharf property. Snow fell in the western district to a depth of several feet, and drifted so badly that in many places the roads are entirely blocked.

The Storm at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 16.—A terrific gale of wind from the northwest prevailed here last night, commencing about nine o'clock, and continuing until morning, the thermometer in the signal office registering forty-four miles per hour as the highest velocity of the wind. A large number of houses were unroofed, and in some cases the sides of the buildings were blown in. St. Malachi's church steeple, one of the highest in the city, was blown entirely off. Part of the roof of the Weddell House was blown through. George Beck's brick building, on Woodland avenue, was blown partly down. A large number of chimneys were blown over, and shutters and signs demolished. There are no casualties reported. Losses not known, but will probably reach $30,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

No Prospect of Peace in the East.

Both Russia and Turkey Preparing for a Conflict.

The Khedive of Egypt Dissatisfied with His American Officers.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS
A Russo-Turkish War Believed to be Inevitable.

BERLIN, December 16.—News received from the conference in high political quarters here maintains that a Russo-Turkish war is inevitable. Russia has not completed her preparations, and will endeavor to protract the conference until her southern army is concentrated.

Private intelligence from St. Petersburg also states that Russia is unalterably determined to meet immediately the grievances which have been already indulged too long for European peace, but she will not enter the field until she feels able to make an irresistible assault.

Greek Complaints.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 16.—The Greek Minister has communicated to the plenipotentiaries a memorandum to be submitted to the plenary council, stating the grievances of the Greek population of Turkey. The memorandum is couched in moderate terms, friendly to the Porte.

The Turkish Armaments

are being vigorously pressed forward. Troops are marching to the Danubian and Asian frontiers, and there is great activity at the arsenal.

The Work of the Preliminary Conference Ended.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 17.—At an unofficial meeting yesterday the plenipotentiaries virtually terminated the labors of the preliminary conference. After making some mutual concessions they have come to an understanding and have referred to their respective Governments for definite instructions. No definite resolution has been drawn up. All questions, especially that of occupation, have been examined, but nothing is yet determined. It is thought Lord Salisbury will receive his instructions on Monday evening. If so, the Porte will be immediately asked to fix a date for the meeting of the plenary conference. The Porte rejects any proposition of foreign occupation.

No Cession of Territory by Turkey.

LONDON, December 17.—A telegram from Pesth says it is asserted positively that the Porte will absolutely refuse to cede any property to Montenegro or Servia.

A Vienna dispatch announces that Achmet Eyerib Pasha has been appointed commander of the army on the Danube.

Another Russian Commander for Servia.

LONDON, December 18.—A Vienna correspondent says the Russian General Nikatine has started for Servia to take command of the Russian troops there and act as Russian plenipotentiary.

The soldiers belonging to the active army of Servia, who are estimated to number fifty-six thousand, have been ordered to rejoin their colors by the 22nd of December.

A dispatch from Berlin states General Nikatine goes to inspect the Servian army.

Russian journals say only 8,000 Russian volunteers are in Servia. Nearly all the South Russian telegraphs are so damaged by frost as to be useless.

The Proposed Reforms.

LONDON, December 18.—A Vienna special says Mr. Calice, the Austrian plenipotentiary, was appointed to report to the Conference on reforms necessary for Russia and Herzegovina.

The Marquis of Salisbury will probably report on Bulgaria. It is expected in Constantinople that the former Conference will meet on December 24.

A Vienna dispatch states that Grand Vizier Midhat Pasha and Safort Pasha received to reject any propositions looking to the establishment of Montenegrin foreign occupation or control of the administration by an International Commission, and several other measures which are supposed to form essential points of the programme which will be presented to the Porte.

FRANCE.
The New Ministry.

PARIS, December 16.—The *Republique Francaise* declares that the Broglie Simon Ministry is bound to satisfy the Republican demands on the questions upon which the Dufaure Ministry was defeated.

Chamber of Deputies.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the debate on Gambetta's motion to amnesty was resumed, notwithstanding the opposition of Say, Minister of Finance. The House passed a resolution, by a vote of 362 against 156, suppressing the surtax on salt. Gambetta's motion was then voted, and the Chamber adjourned to Friday next.

PARIS, December 17.—M. DeBreil, Legitimist, was elected Senator from the Department of Tarn et Garonne.

More Trouble Brewing.

The political situation is somewhat clouded again in consequence of the development of hostility on the part of the Clericals and Legitimists to the Ministry and the new Cabinet. A conflict between the Senate and Chamber of Deputies also excites apprehension. The *Republique Francaise* declares that the Chamber will throw, if occasion requires, how to remind M. Simons of his promises.

SOUTH AMERICA.
A Great Battle.

NEW YORK, December 17.—The Panama *Star and Herald* of December 8th, received per steamer Andes, says: A great battle has taken place in Garrapata. The trenches of the revolutionists were taken by our forces, commanded by Generals Acosta and Camargo. An armistice of three days was asked for by the rebels to bury two thousand dead of both sides. Our forces cut off the retreat to Antioquia from the rebels. If the rebels do not surrender at discretion they will all remain in the power of our army. On the 21st of November General Trujillo occupied Malmzalas. The Adalena River transit is free. In thirty days more all will be over. The Peruvian Government has refused the request of that of Ecuador to send ships of war and troops to assist in the capture of Guayazuil from the revolutionary party.

SPAIN.
An Empty Treasury Seized.

BILBAO, December 16.—In consequence of the refusal of the Basque provinces to pay 15,000,000 reals demanded from them for the maintenance of the army of occupation, the treasury of the provincial deputation was seized by General Quesada's order, when it was found to be empty. The resignation of the deputation and municipal council is probable. Troops have been dispatched there. Great excitement prevails.

ITALY.
Abolishing the Death Penalty.

ROME, December 16.—The parliamentary committee on revision of the penal code have unanimously voted to report in favor of abolishing the death penalty.

Death of Another Cardinal.

ROME, December 17.—Cardinal Constantine Patrizi, Dean of the Sacred College, is dead.

GERMANY.
A Compromise Effected.

BERLIN, December 16.—The National Liberal party has adopted a compromise with the Government respecting judicial bills in regard to which a serious conflict existed between the German Parliament and the Federal Council.

LONDON, December 17.—A Berlin correspondent says the principle feature of the compromise on judicial bills is that the Reichstag abandon all the amendments which they made in favor of the President. The compromise leaves to the various federal governments the duty of deciding whether offenders against press laws be tried by jury. The judicial bills will now probably be passed by fifty majority.

EGYPT.
The Khedive Dissatisfied with his American Officers.

LONDON, December 18.—A correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs that it is stated on good authority that the Khedive is dissatisfied with his American military officers, and has notified them that their contracts will not be renewed. The policy of this step is questionable, as a renewal of the Abyssinian war is considered imminent.

The African Traveler on his Way to England.

ALEXANDRIA, December 17.—Captain Gordon, the African traveler, has embarked for Brindisi, on his way to England.

INDIA.
The Famine in Madras.

LONDON, December 18.—A Calcutta telegram says the accounts of the famine received from Madras are worse than those from Bombay. Large numbers of starving people are flocking into Madras. The first death from starvation has occurred there. Much distress and disease exists in the country districts.

AUSTRIA.
Separation Promised by Servia.

VIENNA, December 16.—Servia has signified her willingness to make proper reparation for the recent insult to the Austrian flag in the forcible detention and searching of an Austrian mail steamer.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Regulating Immigration.

The House Committee on Commerce on Saturday heard further arguments concerning Mr. Cox's bill to regulate immigration. New York steamship agents opposed the measure; also Mr. Hayes, of Michigan, as a representative of the National Board of Trade. The argument is now closed, and to-morrow the bill will be considered by the committee.

The Venezuelan Claims.

The investigation into alleged frauds connected with the Venezuelan mixed commission was reopened on Saturday. A. B. Corwine, claims agent, residing at Rochelle, N. Y., testified to his having been engaged by Mr. Stillwell, a former American Minister to Venezuela, and Mr. Talmage, American Minister, to help in securing the passage of a bill by which the American Government was to assume the payment of awards. He said Mr. Orth was a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and at his suggestion he (Corwine) had called on Senator Sumner and Senator Patterson, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and Mr. Wood, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, to endeavor to remove their objection to the proposed legislation, but that he had no success with any of them.

Democratic Game of Bluff.

From the fact that the Democrats are absorbed in the work of getting great magnitude to the threatened wrangling in the West, and enlarging constantly upon the numbers of men engaged, the spirit with which they are animated and the facilities they command to enable them to carry out their purposes, the conclusion has become general here that they are simply playing a grand game of bluff, at which they will not succeed. An army officer of high rank, who does not vote and takes no part in politics, said recently that doubtless many of those people in the West who are led to think that it may be their duty to resist the inauguration of Hayes by force of arms, have not reflected that they may be guilty of that which will be treason. They will rebel against the legally constituted authorities in the discharge of the duties devolved upon them by the laws and Constitution, and for such rebellion they may be made to suffer the pains and penalties of treason.

Democrats Opposed to Adjourning Over the Holidays.

Speaker Randall and several other leading Democrats are known to favor sessions of the House during the holiday week, and their views have been strengthened by Representative Morrison's telegram from New Orleans, urging that in view of the possible need of the exercise of the powers of the House against contumacious witnesses, the usual holiday recess should not be taken.

Provision for Ex-President Grant.

In respect to President Grant and provision for his future, a movement is said to be on foot to get the next Congress to provide for the position of Field Marshal, somewhat after the French plan, and to assign him to it, allowing General Sherman to continue as at present, General of the Army.

Orton's Refusal.

Sergeant-at-Arms Thompson started for New York yesterday for the purpose, it is thought, of being on the ground to execute any orders the House may pass to-day with reference to Mr. Orton's refusal to turn over the private telegrams to the investigating committee.

Employes Discharged.

Four hundred employes of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing were discharged on Saturday, nearly one-half the force. About two-thirds were women.

Funeral of Gen. Hardie.

The funeral of Inspector General Hardie yesterday was attended by nearly all the army officers stationed in Washington and a large concourse of other official and personal friends of the deceased.

Died.

Ex-Naval Constructor Henry Hoover, mastership joiner at the Washington navy yard, died last evening of paralysis. He was a native of Philadelphia.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS.

The War Ended and a General Advance to Take Place To-day.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The *Evening Post* says the railroad managers signed a positive agreement this afternoon that there will be no discrimination against New York save as regards local freight. This ends the railroad war. By Monday or Tuesday of next week there will be a general advance in freight rates. East bound freights from Chicago will be advanced to thirty cents per hundred on grain and flour, and to thirty-five cents per hundred on fourth class and provisions. Westbound freights will be advanced to fifty cents per hundred on first class, and in the same proportion on other classes. All through competition rates will be the same on all the lines. On purely local rates, as between Chicago and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, Baltimore will have ten per centum and Philadelphia about seven and a half per centum less than New York. On rates between St. Louis and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, the discrimination against this city will be about twelve per centum in favor of Baltimore and about ten per centum in favor of Philadelphia. Railroad men say, officially, under the new arrangement shipments of traffic in either direction from all competing points to the West beyond the first of the several lines, or to Boston, through Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, shall be the same in the aggregate cost to shipper owner or consignee, whether the same be shipped on through bills of lading or by combined rates.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

The Fight for the Presidency—The Rival Pretenders Preparing for a New Struggle.

NEW ORLEANS, December 17.—Several merchants from the interior of Mexico, arrived here yesterday, and they confirm the news of the capture of Lerdo and the death of Escobedo and the capture of the City of Mexico by General Diaz. Iglesias, from Leon, ordered Diaz to hold the City of Mexico and proclaim the Presidency of Iglesias, which Diaz declined to do unless he could name four members of the Cabinet. This was refused by Iglesias, who then Diaz proclaimed himself provisional President, and the revolution now continues between these rival pretenders, who are preparing for a new struggle. Revueltas still holds Matamoras and refuses all communication with the revolutionary chiefs until some one of them can show proper authority from Iglesias to demand the plaza, which none of them have, and he positively refuses any communication with the bandit Cortina. His soldierly conduct would make him many friends but for the fact that he is proceeding to collect a tax of three per cent. off the merchants, which they protest is unlawful and arbitrary. Gen. Rocha is still here endeavoring to get Revueltas to turn over to him. At present all is an uncertainty as to the affairs in Mexico, as it is not known which may prove stronger, Diaz or Iglesias.

SENATOR MORTON'S VIEWS.

What He Thinks of Democratic Bluster.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—Governor Morton left here for Washington last night. He said that his visit home was for attending to personal business of importance, but at the same time he wished to find out the true condition of sentiment among Republicans here, on the Presidential election. He says if Hayes is declared elected by 185 electoral votes, the Republicans will see that he is inaugurated, and will be firm and uncompromising. If the result is declared in favor of Tilden they will quietly submit. He says there will be no war and no fighting. He recognizes many of the old Sons of Liberty in the present movement, but anticipates no trouble from them beyond bluster and blow, for the purpose of intimidating Democrats.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

CINCINNATI, December 17, 1876.

The river is sweeling slightly, caused by back water from the gorge below. There has been considerable heavy ice passing all day. Weather cloudy and moderating.

VICKSBURG, December 17, 1876.

Weather cool and cloudy. No boats up or down to-day.

LOUISVILLE, December 17, 1876.

Warm and cloudy. River still falling. Should the present temperature continue there is no doubt the ice gorge will soon be broken up.

MEMPHIS, December 17, 1876.

The river fell 4 inches last night. Thermometer 56. Arrived—Schenck, Hudson and Ashland, New Orleans; Parker, Cincinnati.

CAIRO, December 17, 1876.

Arrived—Idlewild, Evansville, 11 A. M.; Departed—Colorado, Vicksburg, 5 A. M.; Susie Silver, New Orleans, 7 P. M. River 3 feet 7 inches and stationary. Heavy ice in both rivers. Light rain. Weather mild.

ST. LOUIS, December 17, 1876.

The river has fallen about 2 feet, as near as can be ascertained. Weather still very cold, and the ice gorge is very solid, completely blocking the harbor and extending for miles both north and south. There is no change in the condition of the ice-locked fleet at the arsenal.

EVANSVILLE, December 17, 1876.

Weather cloudy and moderating; mercury 14 to 42; barometer near 29 and falling; light rain and sleet this evening and to-night; wind from the south all day; drawing west to-night. River 4 8-10 feet and falling. Ice gorge at Three Mile; no ice running here to-day. The only boat in port to-day was the Hotspur, to new Rankin & Co.'s wharfboat to Green river. No business.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1876.

HOUSE.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

Mr. SCHLEICHER'S amendment to the Postoffice Appropriation bill increasing the appropriation for the transportation of mails on star routes and steamboats was agreed to—yeas 90, nays 68. The bill then passed without division.

ORTON'S REFUSAL.

The Speaker laid before the House the telegram received by him from Mr. Morrison, Chairman of the Louisiana select committee, and that to Mr. Morrison from Orton, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, refusing to produce the originals of telegraphic dispatches.

The dispatches having been read, Mr. WOOD (N. Y.) rose to offer a resolution, premising it by an expression of his belief that the House would not be slow to vindicate its rights and privileges.

Mr. HOAR made a point of order that the question was not properly before the House, as the report of the committee could not be made to the House by telegraph.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and ruled that it was a question of privilege, and was properly before the House.

Mr. Wood's resolution was then read, as follows:

Resolved, That the communication presented by the Speaker from the Hon. Wm. R. Morrison, chairman of the select committee appointed to investigate certain matters relating to the late election in Louisiana, be referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report at the earliest practical moment what action the House should take in the premises to enforce its rightful authority.

Mr. KASSON again pressed the point of order made by Mr. HOAR, but the Speaker adhered to his ruling, and Mr. HOAR remarked that on reflection it seemed to him that the position of the Chair was entirely correct.

The resolution then passed without discussion or division.

IN MEMORIAM.

The special order was taken up, and eulogies on the late Speaker, Mr. Kerr, were delivered. The first of the orations was made by Mr. HAMILTON (Ind.), who spoke of Mr. Kerr as a man who could have led a forlorn hope on breasted popular opinion and gone to the stake a martyr to his principles, and also one who stood out immaculate, a tall palm tree on the moral desert of the age. He said that when the final summons came the response was not merely *adsum*, but also the *semper paratus* of the man who felt that his life had been unspotted.

The next speech was made by Mr. KELLEY (Pa.), who characterized Mr. Kerr as a whole-hearted and courageous man, who never practiced, but loathed the arts of the demagogue.

Other speeches were made by Messrs. RAYMOND, MORRISON, HOLMAN, BURCHARD (Illinois), and COX. The last named stated that when by Mr. Kerr's death he asked him whether he was ready to die, he replied in the affirmative, and for such a man death had no terrors for him. He believed, Mr. Cox said, that a just life on earth would give a glorious life hereafter.

The speakers who followed Mr. Cox were Messrs. Clymer, McCrary, Atkins, Hereford, Knott, Vance (Ohio), and Carr, Mr. Kerr's successor, who offered resolutions expressive of the profound sorrow of the House, directing the Speaker's chair to be kept draped in mourning during the remainder of this Congress, and the usual badge of mourning to be worn by members and officers of the House.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously and the House adjourned.

A MOLLY MAGUIRE KILLED.

Murderous Assault on a Peaceable Home—The Invader's Life the Penalty—His Slayer Surrenders Himself.

PITTSTON, PA., November 16.—A notorious Molly Maguire named Frank Nealon was shot and almost instantly killed in a suburb of this place Thursday night. It appears that Nealon in company with three or four others was in a drinking saloon and was exceedingly boisterous. He and his friends appeared to be seeking for a quarrel with certain men in the saloon at the time who were not members of the murderous organization, but one of the latter, Collins, did not resent any of the insults offered them, and about ten o'clock two of them, Tim Collins and Peter Gallagher, went out of the saloon to go home.

They were followed by Nealon and four others, who at once commenced a quarrel, and Gallag

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 82¾.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¾.

Gold closed in New York Saturday at 107¾.

AN advance in freight rates and railroad stocks will now take place, VANDERBILT, Jr., having signed the new schedule. The principle for which he was fighting,—that of equal rates to the seaboard cities, was given up, and the mileage system adopted. The New York merchants betray an unnecessary alarm in consequence.

NEW alarms grow out of the Eastern conference. It is found that there is anything but harmony between the leading spirits of the Conference, and that almost unlooked for concessions must take place if peace is secured. In the meantime BISMARCK is showing an active spirit of mischief, mainly directed against France. Just what he means is a matter of speculation as yet, but this, with other matters, makes the outlook favorable to war again.

DR. BACON is out in a letter declaring the reconstruction policy of the Republican party a failure, in that it gave universal suffrage, without distinctions of any kind, resulting in giving the ballot to the ignorant whites of the South, along with the blacks. There is much justice in the remarks of Dr. BACON, as is illustrated by the fact that so good a Governor as CHAMBERLAIN came near being overthrown in South Carolina by the old slavery cry. We do not go to the length that Dr. BACON does in providing a remedy, but believe the violence that prevailed at the South should be stamped out with an iron heel.

APROPOS of the cold and stormy weather of the past week, is the report of the operations of Signal Service bureau for the year. General MYER, chief signal officer of the army, reports that the department under his charge is in an admirable state of effectiveness, and that one hundred and forty-five observation stations have been maintained throughout the year. The success of the system of weather predictions has reached the high average of eighty-eight and three-tenths per cent., which, considering the difficulties to be overcome in making correct forecasts of the weather, is highly creditable. The display of storm signals has proved of immense advantages to commerce, as also have the reports on the condition of the western rivers. By the latter owners of property are warned when the river levels approach the "danger line" and there is a probability of inundations of the valley lands. The value of the system is universally acknowledged, and Congress will doubtless give attention to the suggestion of General MYER, that the services of the officers engaged in the work be fairly remunerated.

THE Southern members of Congress are pursuing a conservative policy, as regards the Presidency, and indicate that they will stand against 'any overt act looking to rebellion. They have had enough of rebellion, and think if there is any additional fighting the Democracy at the North must do its share this time. They have had their part in this experience, and desire no more of it. In addition to this, they have a notion that HAYES is just as good to them as TILDEN, and, it may be, better. HAYES has impressed the conservative men of the South with his fairness, coolness and pluck. The speech which he made Wednesday evening at Dayton will notably increase their admiration and faith in his patriotism. His conduct during the entire campaign has been calculated to inculcate the belief that he will administer the Government with reference to complete reconciliation between all sections, and that his appointments to office will be made more for the benefit of the country than for the benefit of the party. Peace, prosperity and good faith under HAYES is a fairer prospect than resistance, war and desertion by the Northern Democrats in time of danger.

THE exact spirit of the Democracy that claims to be struggling after imperiled rights, is shown by two facts, about which there is no doubt. While WADE HAMPTON and his South Carolina partisans are protesting their conservatism, their pretense is practically controverted by the fact that the Democratic Rump Legislature are voting for "Gen." M. C. BUTLER, the leader of the Hamburg massacre, for United States Senator. BUTLER'S opponent is a man named GARY, who, as a matter of fact, is his counsel and adviser. This, then, is a fair sample of the conservatism of the WADE HAMPTON party in South Carolina. With the purpose of furnishing a contestant for a seat in the United States Senate—a representative man of their faction—they can do no better than to select between the man who directed the butchery of a lot of unarmed negroes and another man who acted as his attorney. This is one fact. The other is, that though Congress has been in session two weeks, the House has not yet admitted the newly-elected member from Colorado, nor the gentleman elected by 7,000 majority to fill a vacancy in South Carolina. This is a gratuitous outrage upon these gentlemen and the constituencies which they have been elected to represent. More than this, it indicates clearly the intention of the Democratic majority in the House to sacrifice every principal of justice to carrying out their unconstitutional scheme of objecting to the count of the electoral vote as it has been returned. Both these gentlemen are entitled to their seats; which are not contested; but to admit one would be to recognize the status of Colorado as a State of the Union, and to admit the other would be to recognize the authority of the South Carolina Returning Board. Though both these facts are incontestible under the law, the Democrats of the House evince their desperation in this preliminary notice that they will contest them nevertheless.

THE NEW REBELLION.

If anything were needed to convince the people that the Democratic party should not be entrusted with power, through the inauguration of TILDEN, it is their warlike and revengeful attitude. With the masses of the American people, the question simply is, whether he or HAYES is entitled to the office. That settled, and there would be no further difficulty, were the evidence in favor of TILDEN. Could it be demonstrated that he had been legally elected under the forms provided, there would not be a question as to the result. We venture that there would be no excitement, or arming, or any other expression of disfavor or threats, but the will of the people, expressed under the forms of law, would be respected. But he has not been thus elected. The trick in Oregon, even if it were smart, would only, after all, amount to a technicality. It would not prove that TILDEN honestly had his needed vote. As to Louisiana and Florida, the count was clear and right,—the evidence clearly disclosing intimidation and outrage. Thus they have been thrown out, to their intense disappointment and disgust. This has been followed—first by fearful abuse and threats, and now by systematic arming. The result is, the people are becoming more determined to see that HAYES is inaugurated at the proper time.

What is it that inspires the Democracy to these extreme efforts? To say that it is disappointment at the miscarriage of their schemes but faintly expresses the truth. This disappointment would not be so bitter were their purposes honest. Republicans, in the anticipation of the possible failure to elect HAYES had the same honest reasons for disappointment as had the Democrats. But they did not yield, and at no time thought of arming and fighting to control the Government. Back of the proper sentiment of disappointment with the Democracy is the deeper feeling, growing out of the failure of plans that were cherished in anticipation of success. The Democratic party is essentially dishonest. As another formal puts it: "For thirty years and more the party which claims to have elected Mr. TILDEN has represented whatever is dishonest, corrupt, and degrading in our politics. We do not speak of its general repute, which may be one thing to one man and a quite different thing to another. This is not the utterance of prejudice or the voice of partisanship. It is the simple statement of a fact which is not a matter of opinion, but of record. It is of record in nearly every State in the Union that this party has opposed every effort to hinder or prevent by legislation fraud in elections. It has, with more consistency upon this subject than upon any other point of political doctrine to which it pretended to adhere, always and everywhere opposed registration laws which had for their object the maintenance of an honest ballot and the purity of elections. For more than thirty years this party, now so clamorous for investigation, so indignant at what it considers sharp practice and dishonest conduct on the part of its opponents, and so anxious for a popular uprising to vindicate the purity of elections, has stood before the country with its tongue in its cheek when the evidence of its own dishonesty was palpable and indisputable, and said with a lazy wink, "Well, what are you going to do about it?" The moral quality of a transaction has never in any case influenced the party's judgment or affected its decision, or ever even been entertained in discussion, except as the basis for an appeal to the conscience of an opponent supposed to be guilty of the weakness of being governed by such considerations. Nothing could be more repugnant to the principles or the practice of this party than the idea that morals have any relation with politics, or that in political management and political action there can be any higher allegiance than to the party, any more binding obligation than that of party success.

This has failed it, when it most confidently expected it. Hence after every imaginable maneuvre had been unsuccessfully resorted to, it fell upon this, of arming its adherents in Indiana, Ohio, and Iowa, and the threat of forcibly preventing HAZES' inauguration is heard. A little plain advice is needed just now by the Democracy. Their latest action is a threat of war, if we attempt to inaugurate HAYES. Let us say to them that he will be in augurated at all hazards, if Congress declares him elected. If they precipitate anything in the shape of war, they will do wisely to remember that GRANT will use the force at his command with merciless severity. There will be none of BUCHANAN'S weakness. It is sufficiently understood by him that the beginning of a rebellion is the time to crush it, for prompt and energetic measures to be employed. Then the Southern Democrats as a body, will not be likely to aid them. They know what rebellion means, besides realizing that Northern Democrats failed to come to their aid in the time of need. Hence, if in Indiana, or elsewhere, an outbreak is made, the whole issue will be fought out there. So the new rebellion will hardly pay.

We really have no faith in the threat of armed resistance amounting to more than an attempt to intimidate, unless a few rash men, not fully comprehending their leaders, break over into armed conflict. It is the last in a series of desperate expedients, and does not amount to more than this. If, however, it should, the country will be prepared to promptly crush it, and that will be the end of the matter.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

The unanimity with which the Democratic press demand the certification of TILDEN as the President-elect, and affirm their purpose to inaugurate him, proves that we are to have two months more of agitation on this subject, under orders from TILDEN himself. The threats of war are in bad taste, and the preparations being made, and which threaten armed conflict, are even worse. The whole movement is criminal as well as in bad taste. That we do not misstate the situation is provable by the daily utterances of the Democratic press. Says the *World*: "Of course, if the North makes no resistance to the revolutionary programme by which the Radicals propose to put Mr. HAYES into the White House, the South must also give way, however unwillingly. But let the North show a bold front and assert its rights, and the South will not be found wanting." The *Post* has been absolutely venomous in its references to this subject. It derives its principal patronage from the Republicans, and yet decries them in the foulest manner, while it practically advocates war upon them rather than that they should inaugurate HAYES. In the meantime there is intelligence of Democratic arming in Indiana and at other points, the arrangement looking to the subjection of the peaceable part of the population through the threat of war.

The spirit of violence and lawlessness which underlies these later manifestations, has been evident from the moment it was apparent that the Democratic party had not carried the election. In their struggle to gain their point through the forms of law, there has been constantly developed a spirit of threatening and warfare. In Florida and South Carolina their armed gangs and clubs have assembled, with the evident purpose of controlling results; and but for the presence of United States troops, would have forced counts to suit their views. In Congress they have ventied their spleen on the President, for using troops to preserve the peace. In brief, a spirit of belligerency has possessed them, from the outset of the Presidential canvass, and is now quite as threatening, in some of its aspects, as ever. The only relief from its dangerous aspect is the view taken by Southern leaders, just of late, that HAYES will prove quite as good a friend to them as TILDEN, and that, in any event, as the Democrats at the North enticed them into rebellion by promises of help, and then deserted them, they will now let them take the first step, and see how it succeeds. This means that those who "were invincible before the rebellion, and invisible after," must be visible first this time. This attitude of the Southern Democrats has much to do with the Northern programme. The strength of the Democratic party is at the South; but having "bull-dozed" and fought and murdered previous to the election for the good of the cause, they feel that if there is to be more fighting those of the North must try their hand.

As against this trifle of forcible encouragement, the Democracy are compelled to look another fact in the face. President GRANT has been tried to about the limit of his patience, by the same spirit of dishonor that has led the Southern Democrats to repudiate their allies of the North, and he has intimated, quite positively, that the first overt act of war on their part, will be the signal for the most crushing chastisement. After the display of rascality that party has made, during the recent canvass, and the evident purpose to subordinate even human life to their political schemes, the President feels that an iron hand should be laid on them, with their first outbreak, should they make it. We as yet, under these circumstances, regard these threats, formation of rifle clubs, and threats of war as idle; and yet sometimes it is easier to raise the storm than it is to control it. Yet we are confident that any outbreak will be quelled in a most emphatic and decided manner.

All this aside, however, and there remains one phase of this subject that is entirely and only evil. The course of the Democratic party and press is inflicting untold business evils on the country. Their threats, and warlike preparations, unsettle confidence, and continue our prostrate business condition The sensitiveness resulting from the memory of the old rebellion, makes the business public peculiarly ready to take alarm at any prospect of a new rebellion. Yet the Democratic papers threaten it, in language of no doubtful meaning. On Saturday, we were informed by a bank director in this city that the bank with which he was connected, would have negotiated a loan, on certain securities, were it not for the uncertainty as to the action of the Democratic party and press. Thus the tendency of the lawless conduct of the leaders of that party, is to keep business prostrate, and confidence unsettled. All talk of patriotism, justice, or right, are subordinated to the anxiety of the Democracy to again wield political power. Theirs is the spirit of desperation that would rule or ruin.

All this has created the same steady, determined purpose among the people that existed just before Sumter was fired on. To brag and bluster, no angry return will be made; but the people will no more be frightened from inaugurating HAYES than they were from inaugurating LINCOLN. If, then, the Democracy subside, there will be no more of it; but if one step is taken toward war, the settlement will be harsher than was that of the old rebellion. As to gathering rifle clubs in Washington on inauguration day, there will be plenty of Republicans there.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Northern creditors of Southern merchants want to see a fair count.

—Dr. Muhlenburgh, who composed the hymn "I would not live always," has already lived eighty-five years.

—Mr. John Rees, the Englishman who was recently captured by Italian brigands, has been released after paying 100,000 francs as a ransom.

—A painful augury of the coming Congress of Women at Washington is noticeable in the announcement that a firm at Port Jervis has just received an order for fifty thousand broom handles.

—A woman in Allegheny county, N. Y., hasn't used soap in her kitchen for five years. She heats the water and then pours in a little milk. This softens the water, gives the dishes a fine glow, and doesn't spoil the hands.

—The paragraphist of the future will write such items as this: "A strong wind came through a window and overturned Mrs. Weeder's crematory jar yesterday forenoon, and her husband's urnings were swept away in a twinkling."

THERE is one man in the Tenth ward of Buffalo who had better leave the country at once. He voted for Susan B. Anthony as member of Assembly, and Susan is looking for him with the light of battle in her eyes, and a rawhide in her hand.

—General Hawley says that the best thing he saw at the Exhibition was the American people, and that during the whole time he was there he did not see a single intoxicated person on the grounds, nor did he witness any difficulty or altercation.

—"Sambo, I suppose you are a Republican." "Yes, Massa, I'se Republican." "What did you go and vote the Democratic ticket for, then, Sambo?" Instantly Sambo replied: "You know de dog has to wag his tail to de one dat gibe him de bone!"

—An ice dealer who presented a bill of $13 to one of his last summer's customers on Saturday last, when the thermometer was lingering near zero, was promptly killed on the spot, and a Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of justifiable homicide. P. S.—So they say.

—It is related of the Empress Augusta, of Germany, so simple are her habits, that she is not unfrequently seen being driven out in a calico dress. That's nothing. Any of our fashionable ladies appearing in society in a calico dress would be driven out, too.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

—Mr. Beecher says, with his occasional accuracy, that a panic-stricken audience cannot be saved in any kind of building. The moral is that it is best not to be panic-stricken. A hose in every public building so arranged as to cast cold water on an audience rather than on any fire would be a valuable means of saving life.

—This is the time of year when the young man with a bundle of mixed candies sits in the cold extension room, waiting for his sweet-heart, while she stands "primping" before the looking glass in her comfortable chamber for three-quarters of an hour, utterly oblivious of the rich coloring that the frost fiend is putting on her adorer's nose.

—Those sapient Democratic editors who six weeks ago were asking, "Who is R. B. Hayes, anyhow?" might as well be informed he is the legally elected President of the United States for the four years next commencing March 4th, 1876. By the way, who is this S. J. Tilden, whose name occasionally appears in our Democratic exchanges?—*Norr. Herald.*

—Ignatz Altman, a New Yorker, having turned upon his mother-in-law in open court and charged her with being the cause of all his domestic infelicities, the judge took up his case, and castigated with metaphor and figure of speech the whole class of mother-in-law. The cruelty of this treatment of course revealed His Honor as a man with a skeleton in his own closet.

—The late Duke of Brunswick left his whole private fortune to the city of Geneva, on condition that a mausoleum be erected to his memory. The municipal authorities have decided that the mausoleum shall be erected at a cost of a million and a half of francs, in the "Jardin des Alpes." It will have four stories, and will be surmounted by a colossal equestrian statue.

—Mayor Cobb, of Boston, has appointed the Rev. A. A. Miner and two other gentlemen as Commissioners to report on the treatment of drunkenness in the city institutions, and, by a comparison with its treatment in private institutions, to ascertain if it is not possible, at no increased cost to the city, to improve the condition and habits of a large percentage of the victims of intemperance who are confined in city institutions.

—The New York *Tribune*, with that severe irony which tells of personal experience, says that the Adam Smith dinner "will probably lead to some earnest free trade talk. The same gentlemen who talked the Free Trade League to death, having recovered from the obsequies of that institution, are ready for fresh festivities of the same sort. Now, as then, they fancy that all that is necessary to make free trade a practical issue in our politics is to talk about it."

—Miss Alligator Moore, despite her name, got a husband. She had made up her mind to stand no nonsense, and expecting a serenade with horns, tin pans, and other noisemakers, she turned her house into an armenal on the night of her marriage. The serenaders approached cautiously, and were ready to begin a din, when four shotguns blazed from the windows. Wounds were numerous, and the fun was spoiled. This was in Giddings, Texas.

—A rural exchange says: "We are informed that a bean recently came out of the ear of a person residing here—and who is now a man grown—which had been there since the person was a child. The child put the bean in the ear and efforts were made to get it out, but without success." Great Scott! Is the bean now a man grown, or the ear, or the person; and had the ear been there ever since the bean was a person, or the child was a bean; and had the efforts to get the child out of the bean, or the ear out of the person, or the bean out of the—well, somehow it seems as if we ought to have heard of this before.

—The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* at Rome relates the following incident as illustrative of the occasional conduct of the heretic element that mingles in the public receptions of the Pope: "Two English ladies not long ago, who had scruples in kneeling before a mere man, obtained an audience and remained standing when the Pope approached them. Pius IX. took no notice at the time of the breach of etiquette, and treated them with his customary suavity; but in his closing address he said: 'I will now give you my blessing, and if there are any here who do not value the blessing of an old man, I invoke for them the blessing of Almighty God.' The two ladies immediately dropped upon their knees."

AMERICAN WOMEN'S STYLE.

Some Honest Truths—A Carping Critic Criticised.

The prudery of American women was for many years the standing jest of European wits. It was American society that excluded the word "leg" from polite circles, and it was a Yankee spinister who hid the limbs of her piano in pantalets. But recently our offending has gone quite to the other extreme. Some English critics, who visited us last summer, were very much shocked at the immodest practices at our seaside watering-places. One of these sensitive gentlemen attempts to imagine the sensation that would be produced at Brighton "by a party of ladies and gentlemen disappearing for a few minutes into huts lining the esplanade, and then emerging in bathing-suits to take altogether a dip in the sea." Another censor, writing to an English journal, assures his readers that on these occasions the "bathing costumes of both sexes are exceedingly free and primitive." The ladies wear what is called a "high petticoat," and another garment is disposed of as "indescribable." The simplicity of this costume is such, we are assured, that, when a lady "leaves the water and comes dripping across the promenade, an Englishman out of his country for the first time who happened to meet her on the spot would certainly open his eyes very wide or shut them very close. Then the effect," we are further told, of the scanty bathing dress is heightened by the elaborate toilets of the ladies, who come to the beach to look on and chat with the male bathers, whose costume is very similar to that of the sisterhood, except that it is rather shorter at the extremities, and includes a head-piece, something between a bonnet and a jockey-cap." This alarming, this intensely improper, this dimolute picture was very horrifying to our fastidious critic, and indicated to his mind a freedom of manners from which the worst consequences are to be inferred. There is consolation for us, however, in the fact that Continental peoples are not less reserved on the sea-beach than we are, and that a stay-at-home English critic is of opinion that "while on the Continent and in America the ladies are less reserved than in England, the gentlemen are more so in their ideas of propriety in bathing." It seems that at English seaside places "the male population (till lately everywhere, and still in some less fashionable resorts) could disport themselves in utter nudity among the breakers not a hundred yards from the throng of morning loungers on a beach, and from force of custom no scandal was supposed to exist at the exhibition."

In truth, our European censors should have understood how much there lies in this same "force of custom." The woman who violates usage in these particulars is immodest, and not she who conforms to established custom, because defiance of convention is an indication that the mind has pruriently dwelt upon the subject, while adherence to sanctioned practices is the natural and unreasoning instinct of the mind. An entirely modest woman goes to an evening ball with her dress worn *decollete*, and would not for the world show her ankles. As a question of strictly logical fact, it would seem as if the display of the bust were much more reprehensible than the revelation of the ankle, but it is the consciousness or unconsciousness of the act that determines its modesty. The fashion of the early part of the century for ladies was a dress short and scant in the skirt, so that the ankles were revealed, and the contour of the form shown in every motion. That would be a singularly immodest woman who should appear to-day at an evening party in a dress of this character; but, if the fashion were revived, and in a bevy of a dozen young women there were one who refused to adopt the style on account of modest scruples, would not this fact seem to advertise which of the group had thought most of the subject—which had associated with the garment questionable ideas? This principle being true, will not our dear English friends permit us to vary our seaside customs from their's without incurring their moral displeasure; without necessitating a belief that we have taken our place among the dissolute peoples of the world?—*Appleton's Journal.*

THE VERY BENEVOLENT MAN.

He Wanted to Help the Sufferers by the Cyclone.

There were a dozen men in a Michigan avenue tobacco store, yesterday, smoking time away or playing checkers, when a dreary-looking, middle-aged stranger entered and crowded in behind the stove. When he had thawed out a little and wiped a tear from his nose he looked around and asked:

"Did any of you read about the terrible cyclone in the East?"

Two or two replied that they had seen an account of it.

"Well, gentlemen, there will be the tallest kind of suffering down there this winter, and it is the duty of every man who can spare a dollar to send it to the poor victims. I will now pass around the hat."

He passed it, and when he had completed the circuit it was as empty as when he started.

"Gentlemen, I am surprised and saddened," he remarked, as he put on his hat; "those people need money, and though I'm a poor man, I'm going to forward my share. Is there any one here who will take a five dollar bill and send it across the ocean for me?"

"I suppose I could send it," replied the tobacconist, shoving a cigar at the stranger.

"Yes—ahem—could, eh?" replied the latter, as he bit the end of the cigar and lighted it.

"I'll take it" called out seven or eight others.

"That's good. Do any of you happen to have any fine-cut about you?"

A full pouch was handed out, and he lifted half the contents into his vest pocket and went on:

"Yes, I want to send them five dollars, and I want some of you to take the money and scoot it across the ocean in regular business style. I will now go out and borrow the five!"

There was a grand rush for him, but he was twenty-five feet ahead and gaining as he turned into Fifth street.

ABBREVIATING HIS WORDS.

And the Trouble Into Which It Led the Progressive Youth.

It is all right for the Hon. Bardwell Slote to tug his "Mighty Dollar" around the country and say g. f. for good fellow, and c. d. for cash down, and a. m. for sour mash, but such little eccentricities don't wear well in the family circle. A forward youth of fourteen, whose parents live on Myrtle avenue, entered the house the other day and remarked to his mother:

"Is dinner ready, and if not, why is it (thunder) and l. (lightning) ain't it?"

"What do you mean?" she slowly inquired.

She didn't say any more, but when the father came home to dinner she quietly informed him that young Napoleon was picking up slang.

"Is, eh? I'll see about that," and he called the boy in and inquired:

"Napoleon, where were you last evening?"

"Oh, down at the c. g. for a little while."

"What do you mean by c. g.?" demanded the father.

"Why, corner grocery, of course. You see, I have g. t. h. (got the habit) of abbreviating my words."

"I see you have," mused the father, as he rose up. "You will p. a. m. (please accompany me) to the woodshed."

They had a little physical exercise out there, the father holding the balance of power, and the son doing all the high stepping and side dancing. When the show had adjourned the father said:

"Now, d. l. m. (don't let me) ever hear any more of your slang."

"Not a. b. w. (another blessed word)," sighed the boy, and he sat down on a corner of briar Hill and wiped his tears away.

The Clairvoyant's Vision.

A young man of extremely jealous disposition recently visited one of the most famous clairvoyants in the city. Being far from home, he wanted to know what his wife was doing. "She is looking out of the window, evidently expecting some one." That is strange," said Benedict, "who can she expect" "Some one enters the door, and she caresses him fondly," went on the clairvoyant. "It can't be," cried the excited husband. "My wife is true to me." "Now he lays his head on her lap and looks tenderly in her eyes." "It's false! I'll make you pay dearly for this," yelled the jealous husband. "Now he wags his tail," said the medium. The green-eyed monster subsided, and the young husband cheerfully paid his $5.

A "Loud Call" Unheeded.

There is a very deaf old darkey down in South Chicago, and he came pretty near getting run over by an engine on the railroad track the other day.

"I'll tell yo' what," said a young black fellow, who had been describing it to a colored friend, "dat was a loud call fo' old Pete."

"Yase"—broke in the other—"purty loud call, but dat old niggah's done gittin' so dreaf'ul deaf he can't hear nuffin!"

SHUT THE DOOR.

"Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore—
No doubt you have heard the name before—
Was a boy who would never shut the door!
The wind might whistle and the wind might roar,
And the teeth be aching, and throats be sore,
But still he never would shut the door.

His father would beg, his mother implore:
"Godfrey Gordon, Gustavus Gore,
We really do wish you would shut the door!"

Their hands they rung, their hair they tore,
But Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore
Was deaf as the buoy out at the Nore.

When he walked forth the folks would roar—
"Godfrey Gordon Gustavus Gore,
Why don't you think to shut the door?"!

They rigged out a shutter with sail and oar,
And threatened to pack off Gustavus Gore
On a voyage of penance to Singapore.

But he begged for mercy and said no more,
'Pray do not send me to Singapore
On a shutter, and I will shut the door!"

'You will!" said the parents; "then keep on shore!
But mind you do! For the plague is sure
Of a fellow that never will shut the door—
Godfrey Gordon Gustavus gore!"

A TALE OF COLD WEATHER.

Mr. Edmunds Tells the Judge of His Experiences in Nebraska.

Mr. Monroe Edmunds, a man in the prime of life, had been picked out of a dry goods box limpsy drunk, and as he stood on the mark he said:

"Powerful cold night, wasn't it, Judge?" I thought at one time I'd have to get up and spread my tobacco box over me to keep from freezing to death."

"Is this your first time here?" asked the court.

"Yes, sir, it air. Is there a thermometer here by which I can see how cold it is?"

"Never mind the thermometer; your case is at zero, and that's enough for you to take care of."

"The reason I asked about the thermometer," continued Mr. Edmunds, "was to see how it averaged with an experience of mine in Nebraska. It was in the winter of 1850, and I——"

"Never mind any yarns," interrupted his Honor; "what is your plea?"

"Yarns! Why, I'm going to tell the truth, the solid truth! I was camped out on Cross-eyed River, and all of a sudden it came on colder than ten thousand hatches. I didn't——"

"I shall enter a plea of guilty and send you up if you don't want a trial." said the court.

"I do want a trial of course. I want to know whether I'm innocent or guilty, just as bad as you do. As I was saying, the weather whipped around as quick as lightning, and my dog Tiber, who was frowsing around, came in camp a frozen corpse. I set to work——"

"I shall send you up for thirty days—call the next."

"The dog was as rigid as iron," said the prisoner, speaking louder, "and when I picked him up his ears broke off as if he were a glass duck. I wiped the tears——"

"You can wipe your eyes on your coat tail if you want to, but follow Bijah or I'll double your sentence?"

"I follow Bijah, of course, but as I was saying, that poor dog was as solid as a stone horse block. I laid—him—beside—the—the——"

The door closed and the rest of the story was lost to the audience.

The Donation Party.

"What have I done—oh, what have I done, that this trial should come upon me?" pleaded a Northern Illinois minister as he suddenly dropped on his knees in his study-room on a recent night.

"What is it—what is it?" exclaimed his frightened wife.

"See there, wife—see there!" was his only reply, as he pointed out of the window.

Then she looked, and beholding a hungry-appearing donation party approaching the house, dropped beside her husband.

And yet, when the people came in and appeared upon the good pair, they imagined that they were giving thanks for the timely arrival of friends.

QUICK RELIEF FROM CROUP is afforded by Dr. Jaynes's Expectorant, the old family stand-by for Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary and Bronchial Affections.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jos. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sinnick, John F. Dilworth, P. Bahne, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
is sitting using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS
ALLCOCK'S
POROUS PLASTERS.
Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.
B. BRANDRETH, Prop't,
112-245 Canal St., New York.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
J. F. DENNISTON,
TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
THOS. S. MITCHELL,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,
JARED M. BRUSH,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,
R. M. SNODGRASS,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
R. B. BROWN,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE,
Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,
WALTON WOOLSEY,
ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,
W. C. COOKE,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,
THOS. MEGRAW,
FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 154

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE EXAMINING BOARD.—The Board of Examiners appointed at the last meeting of the PENNA. STATE DENTAL SOCIETY, in compliance with the law regulating the practice of Dentistry in Pennsylvania, desire that each applicant for examination before said Board should make known his wish, without delay to one of its members. The Board is desirous to accommodate all applicants, and hereby give notice that on the 28TH AND 29TH DAYS OF DECEMBER A. D. 1876, it will meet at the office of DR. J. S. KING, No. 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., of each day. All parties who are by the law required to appear before the Board for examination in regard to proper qualifications for the practice of Dentistry will please take notice and embrace this opportunity. The Board consists of DRS. C. N. PEIRCE, 1617 Green street, and E. T. DARBY, 4009 Chestnut street, Philadelphia; C. S. BECK, Wilkesbarre; J. S. KING, 71 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh; W. E. MAGILL, Erie; J. C. GREEN, West Chester.

DR. C. N. PEIRCE, President.
DR. J. C. GREEN, Secretary. 154

NOTICE TO VENDERS OF FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.
All persons found selling Fruit and Vegetables from upbranded boxes and baskets (used as measure) will be dealt with according to law. W. W. TYSON, County Sealer of Weights and Measures, No. 41 Federal street. Box 343, Pittsburgh. Office Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS, FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
S. H. SMITH, Inspector.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1876.

COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON AND GREETING!

FROM

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.,

To all His Friends and Patrons Throughout the United States.

With many thanks to our numerous friends and patrons throughout the United States and Territories, for the exceedingly liberal patronage bestowed upon us during the past year, and respectfully soliciting the same for the future, we take great and PARTICULAR pleasure in inviting the attention of purchasers to our new line and daily arriving NOVELTIES, comprising a large and

BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Our department of DRESS GOODS REPLENISHED this day with the RICHEST and HIGHEST NOVELTIES of EUROPEAN and AMERICAN manufacture, includes all the very LATEST and NEWEST effects both in materials and colorings, in such as Sateens, Diagonal, Cashmeres and all-wool Striped Brocades, Plain, Striped and Barred Camel's Hair Suitings, Plain, Striped and Snow-flake Ladies' Cloths and Waterproofs, Striped Cashmere Suitings, Tycoon Reps for Wrappers, Colored and Black Alpacas, while our lines of BLACK AND COLORED CASHMERES, MERINOS, BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY DRESS SILKS, together with all the above goods for quality and value are as they have always been—leading.

With new arrivals of NEW CLOAKS, SACQUES and WRAPS to-day, make this Department more attractive than ever, and which for variety shown, and low prices at which each garment is marked, has made our Cloak Department so popular during the season; it is now very full and complete, surpassing any previous offering. Ladies' made-up Suits in all the latest styles and colors, and most fashionable materials. In this Department we have also a very large and carefully selected stock of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs in all the various kinds, including Real Seal Skin Sacques, at much less than usual prices for same. Choice assortment now and fashionable Shawls, Ladies' and Misses' Ulsters, Underwear, &c., all of which are offered at extremely low prices.

Special attractions are now being offered in an extensive variety of Gents' Furnishing and Fancy Goods, Domestic and Imported Underwear. Full line of Real Scotch Grey Underwear, Unbleached and Fine Dress Shirts, Cloth Shirts, and a beautiful line Plain, Fancy and Balmoral Hosiery for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children. Leggins, Mufflers, Silk Mufflers, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Bows, Suspenders and a very large line of Gents' Gloves. Bargains in this Department.

Our line of FANCY GOODS is now replete in HOLIDAY GOODS, and to which new attractions are being daily added. A large and choice assortment of Plain, Hummedstitched, Fancy Bordered, Embroidered and Initial Sets and Handkerchiefs; select variety of Silk Handkerchiefs and Mouchoirs, Lace Handkerchiefs, Latest novelties in Feather and Fur Trimmings received and reopened to-day. Lace Appliques and Zephyr Wool Tidies. Fancy Tollet Sets and Mats, Braided Sets, Antique Covers. Novelties in Children's Lace Collars and Lace Goods, Ribbons, Neckwear, Ruchings, Neckties, Scarfs, Bows, Black, Gold and Fancy Jewelry. Colluloid Coral Jewelry a specialty. All shades in Bergmann Zephyrs. Fine Germantown Yarns, Plain, Grayon and Fancy Meshes, Zephyr Fine Plain, Bilver and Gilt Card Boards, Plain, and Plaid Java Canvas, Slipper and Cushion Patterns, Zephyr Pattern Books, &c., Fancy Boxes, &c., &c. Lowest prices for every article. For the Children we have a very large variety of latest and most approved Toys of endless varieties, suitable for Boys and Girls, including all kinds of Wooden useful Toys, such as Wheelbarrows, Carts, Sleds, Wagons, &c., and a full line of Dolls, in Patent Heads, China and Wax. China, Glass and Queensware of all kinds, Bronze and Tea Sets, Chamber Sets, Toilet Sets, Mantel Ornaments, Mottos and Memento Cups, Vases. Beautiful variety and full line of Brackets, Wall Pockets, Book Racks, Pictures and Motto Frames, &c., &c. Every article in each of our popular Departments will be found considerably less than usual prices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

That the wishes and desires of our patrons may be fully and promptly met, and to prevent the overcrowding in our storerooms, usual at this season, and now so thoroughly commenced, we have increased our help, by courteous and thoroughly competent assistants, rendering shopping during the holidays much more pleasant and facilitating our customers in their purchases.

BARGAINS
IN
Every Department,
AT
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL.

Special Attention is Directed to the Following:

CLOAKS.
Ladies' Matalasse, Rough and Plain Beaver Cloth Cloaks, in all sizes. Also, special lengths, 42, 44, 46 inches, all at reduced prices.
Misses' Cloaks, for all ages at reduced prices.
SEAL SK

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, December 18, 1876.

The situation in banking circles continues practically unchanged. The December pressure appears to be practically over, and the supply of money exceeds the demand. On Saturday finances were undisturbed by any new movement. The offerings of paper were moderate, and came from the same classes of borrowers as during the last fortnight. Commission houses and country banks are borrowing in order to distribute currency through the interior. The demand for small bills has almost ceased, and the stock of the banks, the Western banks have drained the New York banks, and are now importing small bills from Boston and from all other points where they can be obtained. The mercantile applications for bank favors are not pressing, and there is no lack of loanable resources for borrowers who can convince lenders that they are to be trusted.

A HINT TO NATIONAL BANKS.

An exchange says: A valuable suggestion for the reports of national banks is made by the notice of a feature in Molson's Bank, of Montreal, an establishment of two millions cap , three millions of deposits, a million circulation, five and a half millions of loans, with fourteen branches in Canada, and agencies all over the United States and Great Britain. The feature to which we allude is the way of classifying its loans, which is not precisely after the method of our bank returns. The loans are divided into loans upon bonds, declarations, &c., loans on bank stocks, loans to corporations, bills discounted and current, bills discounted past due and secured, bills discounted past due and not secured. It is easy to see that such a classification affords a much clearer insight into the actual state of a bank's resources from loans than the present method of lumping them all into one total of loans and discounts. The object of national bank reports is to afford a clear view of their actual condition, and to provide a check against unsafe banking which such publicity insures. The object would be much more thoroughly served by the adoption of such a classification of the loans as that indicated above.

THE LIFE INSURANCE FLUTTER.

The last two years have been especially severe upon life insurance companies, and those which were not established on correct systems, and were without financial soundness, have had to struggle hard for existence. The strong companies have been anxious to sustain the weak, lest the whole principle of life insurance should be brought into disrepute, and the departments were urged to give them every chance for recuperation. The failure of the Continental had an injurious effect upon all companies, and the strong companies are coming to the opinion that the weeding out of moribund companies will be to the advantage of those which remain. Six life companies are freely talked of to in insurance circles as next to undergo investigation, and doubts are freely expressed whether five of those can stand the test to which they will be subjected. There is a very hard time ahead for weak insurance companies. Those that survive this winter's inspection it may be safely inferred will do so by virtue of their fitness. When the wrecks are cleared away there will come a gradual return of confidence on the part of the public, which will greatly benefit the companies that weather the storm.—*Phila. Ledger.*

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency outstanding at the end of November was $27,408,508, being a decrease of $1,146,968 during the month. This is the smallest amount received for redemption in any month since the substitution of silver was begun. In October it was over $28,000,000, and in September nearly $1,500,000, and in each of the five previous months it was larger still. At the beginning of April the amount of fractional currency outstanding was almost $41,000,000. About $14,500,000 have been redeemed, and of this sum more than $12,500,000 consisted of notes of the last issue. More than $2,500,000 consisted of notes of the first issue. Of the first three issues there was outstanding April 1 the sum of $10,500,000, of which less than $20,000 has been presented for redemption in eight months—less than a third of one per cent.

A CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

There is some trouble between the Gold Room and the Gold Exchange Bank in respect to their daily clearings, and the talk is of transferring the clearings to some other bank or else to leave them to the Bank Clearing House by certified checks, as in the settlements between the Stock Exchange brokers. This might reduce the volume of speculation in the Gold Room and the business of borrowing and lending gold, but this would be compensated by the superior safety of the business. The Gold Exchange Bank will probably go into voluntary liquidation or a reduction of capital to $250,000.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 76 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107¾	5-20's 1865 coupon	117¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coupon	118¾	10-40's	112¾
" 1865	109¼	Currency 6's	122½
" 1867	109¼	5 per cents	111¾
5-20's 1867	113⅝	10-40's coupons	112⅝
	109¼	7-30's	106¾
N. Y. Central	104⅝	Ohio & Mississippi	35¼
Erie	19	Union Pacific	69¾
L. S.	97½	Toledo & Wabash	53⅝
C. C. & I. C.	87½	Atlantic & Pac. (ex. div.)	134
St. Paul	79¾	Adams Express	101½
Do. Pref	93	American Express	52¼
Michigan Southern	93⅛	U. S. Express	92¼
Do. Central	86	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	98
Northwestern com	85	Quicksilver	13½
Do. Pref	124¼	Fort Wayne	103½
Rock Island	109¾	Hannibal & St. Jo.	12¾
Clevs. & Pittsb.	93¼	Pacific Mail	24¾
Pacific Mail	24¾	Western Union Tel.	72¾
Western Union Tel.	72¾	N. J. Central	—
Delaware, L. & W.	97		

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

T. R. R.	56¼	Cen. Trans(A)	40
Tradesmen's	99½	Empire So. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	138¾	A. V. R. R. 7's (B)	104
Oil Creek (B)	3¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (B)	93¾
Lehigh Valley	58	Reading (B)	18

NEW YORK, December 16, 1876.

Money 4@6, closing dull at 4@5; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $27,000. The clearings were $27,500,000. Sterling was dull at 482@484. Gold closed at 107⅞, after advancing from 107⅛ to 107⅞. The carrying rates were 2 to 5 per cent. Loans were also made flat. The steamship Batavia arrived this morning and brought £202,500 in specie.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$2,533,800
Specie, increase	4,023,900
Legal tenders, increase	158,500
Deposits, increase	1,675,700
Circulation, increase	89,000
Reserve, increase	3,769,875

Governments were active and strong. Railroad bonds were firm and in good demand. State bonds were steady.

The stock market in the forenoon was strong and higher, the advance in prices ranging from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. in the general list. The improvement was greatest in trunk line shares, owing to the close of the railroad war. Lake Shore advancing from 58 to 59¾, New York Central from 104 1-2 to 105¼ ex div., and Michigan Central from 44½ to 45¾. Erie rose from 9⅝ to 9¾, Rock Island from 99½ to 100¾, and St. Paul common from 20¾ to 20 1-2. The preferred advanced from 53 1-4 to 53¾, and after fell off to 53¼. Western Union declined from 72¾ to 72 1-4, closing at 72⅜@72 1-2. Delaware & Hudson Canal declined from 70¾ to 70, and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western from 71 1-4 to 70 1-4. After mid-day there was a reaction of 1-8@¼ per cent. in the general list. Throughout the day there was an immense crowd in the Lake Shore corner of the Exchange, and prices made a steady advance in the early hours, but later the quotations were a shade lower, owing to some large realizing sales. At the close the market was dull and strong. The sales aggregated 150,000 shares, of which 7,500 were Western Union, 2,400 Northwestern, 2,100 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul, 6,400 Erie, 82,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 New York Central, 23,900 Michigan Central, and 8,700 Delaware & Lackawanna.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 116 1-8; 5-20s '65, 109½; 5-20s '65, new, 113½; 5 20s '67, 115½; do. '68, 117¼; new 5s, 113½; new 4½s, 106½; 10-40s, 113½; do. coupons, 113½; currency 6s, 121½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 40½; do. new, 40; Virginia new, 29; do. old, 30; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 73½; Quicksilver, 13; do. preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 24½; Mariposa, 8½; do. preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 101; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 15; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 99; American Express, 55; United States Express, 51; New York Central, 104½, ex. div.; Harlem, 125½, ex. div.; do. preferred, 138; Michigan Central, 45¾; Panama, 126; Union Pacific, 69; Lake Shore, 59½; Illinois Central, 67½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern common, 85; do. preferred, 57½; C. C. C. & I., 87; New Jersey Central, 35; Rock Island, 100½; St. Paul, 20¾; do. preferred, 53; Toledo & Wabash, 53½; do. preferred, 75; Fort Wayne, 101½; Terre Haute, 102; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 99½; do. preferred, 116; Ohio & Mississippi, 5½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14½; Indiana Central, 2½; Missouri Pacific, 3; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 3; Burlington & Quincy, 14; Hannibal & St. Joe, 12½; Central Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific, 108½; Union Pacific Sinking Funds, 91½; Union Pacific land grants, 100½.

LONDON, December 16.—The steamer Russia, which sailed to-day, took $100,000 in specie. Consols, 96 15-16@96 2-3s of '65, 104⅞; do. '67, 107½; 10-40s, 107½; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 96; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18.

PARIS, December 16.—Rentes, 104f 65c.

FRANKFORT, December 16.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Dec. 16, 1876.

The leading articles of general merchandise were dull to-day as usual, and devoid of any new or important features. Values generally steady, no change deserving of notice since the date of our last issue.

APPLES.—There is a fair demand, but prices remain unchanged at $1@1.50 per bbl, for fair to choice fresh.

APPLE-BUTTER.—Is in fair supply and dull, although prices remain as last quoted; 40c per gallon in large and 45c in smaller packages.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—$3@4 cwt.

BUTTER.—Sales of prime to choice rolls, 34@36c, with a fair demand. Common stock continue very dull.

BEANS.—There is a very fair demand, but no change in prices. Prime new crop navies, $1.75 per bushel to the wholesale trade and $2 in a small way.

CHEESE.—Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 13@14c to the wholesale trade, and 15@16c in a jobbing way.

CIDER.—Dull; $3.50@4.50 per bbl—barrels included.

CRANBERRIES.—Selling at $9@10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

DRIED FRUITS.—There is little or no call for dried fruit of any kind, either foreign or domestic, prices ranging from last week's quotations. The export demand for Apples has slacked off, and we now quote at 4 to 4c.

DRESSED HOGS.—4¾@5c.

DRIED PEAS.—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1.80 @ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS.—Sales in a regular way at 27@28 for fresh and 20@23 for pickled.

FLOUR.—The market continues strong in tone with a very fair local trade, but there has been no recent change in prices. Good brands, of either winter or spring, $6.75@7; ambers, $7.25@7.75; patent process and fancy white wheat brands, $8@8.50. Rye flour, $5@5.50 bbl.

GROCERIES.—Coffee continues firm, but there is no improvement to note in the demand, nor is it probable that there will be until next month. Sugars are reported stronger in some quarters, but as yet no advance in prices. Molasses quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS.			
Cut Loaf	10¾	Standard A	10⅛
Crushed	10¾	Standard B	10⅛
Granulated	10¾	Hamburg Ex C	9¾
Powdered	10	N. O.	9¾@10¼

COFFEE.			
Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	24	Best	27¾
Prime	23¾	Second Grade	26
Fair	22	Third Grade	24
Java	31	Java	38
		Loose half a cent less.	

STARCH.			
Choice	5@5½	Fair	4@4½
Prime	4½@5	Dark	3½@4

STARCH.—

Choice new crop N. O. ..... 6½@6½c
Prime new crop N. O. ..... 5¾@6c
Fair new crop N. O. 5c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@55	Japan	45@60
Gunpowder	45@60	Oolong	35@60
Imperial	35@45	Breakfast	35@60

GAME.—Is reported dull and the market is well stocked. Venison—Saddles, 14@15c; Hams, 10@12c; Whole Deer, 8@9c; Prairie Chickens, $3@5 per doz; Pheasants, $2.75@3; Quail, $1 @1.25 per dozen; Rabbits, 75c@1.25; Squirrels, 75c@1; Wild Ducks, $1@1; Wild Turkeys, 15@17c per pound.

HERALDS.—The market continues light, and with a supply unequal to the demand, prices are firm but unchanged; we continue to quote fair to prime Peans, and Ohio red at $1.35@1.40; do. sauber and white, $1.45@1.48. The Oat market continues firm, and prices, as compared with last week, are unchanged; there is now quite a large stock in store, and with considerable inquiry prices are firm and higher; we now quote at 34@35c on track, as to quality. Shelled Corn is also in light supply, but does not appear to be much demand for it. Rye is still quotable at 72@75c.

HAY.—The first cold snap continues quiet and unchanged. Loose selling at 60@65 per ton from country wagons; baled, on wharf and track, $16@18, as to quality and condition.

MILL FEED.—Bran quoted at $12@13; Seconds, Shorts and Mixed, $13@15. Middlings, $20@22, as to quality.

OIL.—Procter & Gamble's double Extra lard oil, 91@97c; W. Alexander & Co.'s extra, 85@87; No. 1, 77@82; No. 2, 60@65; white winter Miner's oil, 80@85; yellow do, 85@88. Carbon very firm at the recent advance; 22c to the wholesale trade and 24@25c more in a small way.

ONIONS.—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1.65@1.90 bbl.

POULTRY.—Dressed Chickens, 10@12c ₱ lb; do. Turkeys, 12@13; do Ducks, 11@13; do Geese, 9@10. Live Chickens, 45@55 ₱ pair; do. Turkeys 75@$1 each.

POTATOES.—The receipts continue light, and with a fair call and diminishing supply, the market is steady but unchanged; selling at $1.10@1.15 per bushel from store to a jobbing way, the outside figure for Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS.—Trade in the Hog products continues light, as it usually is at this season of the year, and prices remain unchanged. Meat Pork continues somewhat excited at Chicago, but there is very little of it sold here, and the movement there, we have no doubt, is speculative.

Hams—Ex S. C. ₱ lb 13
Shoulders Ex S. C. 9½
Dried beef Ex S. C. 15
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz. 8.50
Bacon Shoulders 7¾
Short Rib Sides 10¼
Clear Sides 10¾
Mess Pork ₱ bbl. $16.00
Short Cut do 16.00
Lard, prime leaf, tcs 11
Do. ..Hf bbls 11½
Do. ..bkts 12
Do. 1 lb caddies 14
Do. 5 lb do 13¾
Do. 2 lb pails 14
Do. 5 lb do 13¾
Do. 10 lb do 13
Ham Sausage 9¾

RAGS.—Steady at 2¼@ ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC.—15c.

SEEDS.—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW.—Is easier; city quoted at 6¾c per lb; country, 7¾c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 16, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

There has been no very important change in the general position of the market since the date of our last general report; it is true, there has been less activity, and prices of the raw article are considerably lower, still the outlook is regarded as being favorable. As all our refining capacity is now employed, and we produce the same to the views below, it is evident that the consumption of Crude is heavy, considerably in excess of the production, and the indications are that this will continue during the next 30, perhaps 40 days; if no producers will have no difficulty in keeping up prices, unless some new strikes should be made, and of this there is not much prospect at this particular time, as the cold weather will hinder operations to a certain development. Producers complain that they are not getting a fair return for their product, that the refined article is bringing much more money relatively than the raw article, and, some of them threaten to go into the refining business, in order to retaliate on the refiners, who, they say have all the making of the crude. It is certain, however, that the refining capacity of the country is ample, and the threat of increasing it, if carried out, would in the end, injure the producer as much as the refiner, as it would tend to prevent either of them from obtaining a remunerative price. The recent sharp appreciation in the value of refined, was brought about more by the action of exporters and foreign dealers than by refiners. Operators at Antwerp and other foreign points of distribution, sold largely during the summer for October, November and December delivery, at about the then prevailing prices, expecting, of course, that they would have no difficulty in obtaining the oil in plenty of time to fill their contracts, and that, too, at prices that would enable them to realize a fair margin for profit. Recently they had heard of the 'Refiners Combination,' and realized too that the main object of the combination in question, was to force the exporters to a fair price for the article, but they did not doubt their ability to cope successfully with the 'Standard,' and they continued to sell 'short.' Late in the summer the price fixed by the Refiners Combination was 22c, delivered at the seaboard; this the exporters refused to pay, and for some two or three months there was a regular block, the latter acting for consideration which the former were unwilling to yield. Meanwhile, stocks at the leading foreign ports were rapidly being reduced under the influence of an increased consumption, and the 'shorts' were forced to buy, and after having bought some 300,000 or 400,000 bbls, they immediately turned bulls and ran prices up from 20 to 40 francs at Antwerp, in order to cover the loss sustained by their 'short' sales made during the summer. The indications are regarded as being favorable for a good trade for some time, and many of our refiners have contracts for about all they can make during the next two months.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 1,640,-556 bbls; same time last year, 1,108,133 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, 966,697; same time, 1878, 866,125.

The Crude market was weaker, and prices, as compared with yesterday, were lower. United and Consolid certificates were quoted this P. M. at 98,78.

Refined was also quiet and prices weak, but nominally unchanged. Prime to home trade buyers steady at 17c, with a very fair demand.

Oil Barrels firm at the recent advance; $1.40 for city make, with but few offering.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA A. V. R. R.

Barrels	3 089

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Barrels	3,457

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co.	Warden F & Co.	Phila. 717
J. A. McKee	Warden F & Co.	do. 184
Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co.	do. 520
Lockhart & F.	Warden F & Co.	do. 800
Central Refining Co.	Central Refining Co.	do. 228
D. P. Reighard	J. P. Logan	do. 300
Warden & Oxnard	Newbold & Son	Balt. 52
Total		3,157

BENZINE.

Standard Oil Co.	Warden, F & Co.		167
Standard Oil Co.	Lockhart, F & Co.		52
Warden & O.	Penn Yan Gas Coal Co.		52
Total			271

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, December 16, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the aggregate receipts for the week as well as those of preceding week also:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	277 cars.	349 cars.
Hogs	200 "	224 "
Sheep	61 "	79 "
Total	549 "	652 "

CATTLE.

Of the 277 cars reported for the past week, 198 cars were through and 179 cars local against 189 cars of through, and 285 cars of local proceeding week.

The market this week was dull and unsatisfactory notwithstanding the supply was considerably less than that of the preceding week. The attendance of buyers was comparatively light, and with unfavorable reports from the east the Philadelphia and New York buyers were bearish, asking for concessions, claiming that the prospects were more favorable for bad than good markets at the points in question the coming week; however, owners as a rule were unwilling to concede anything and the most of the best cattle changing hands brought last week's prices, while the remainder were shipped on in first hands. A few extra or holiday cattle brought 5c, but 5½c was considered the top price for prime shipping grades, and, so far as we could learn, there were but 2 cars sold at the price last named.

Stock cattle were dull, as they nearly always are at this season of the year, but the offerings were small and prices were about the same as last week. Good feeding cattle continue in fair demand but unchanged. Prices may be fairly quoted as follows:

Extra 1,400@1,600 steers ..... 5.00@5.10
Prime 1,200@1,300 steers ..... 4.75@4.75
Good 1,100@1,200 steers ..... 4.00@4.50
Fair 1,000@1,100 Steers ..... 3.50@3.75
Common 800@1,000 steers ..... 3.00@3.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags ..... 2.25@3.00
Strippers ..... 3.00@3.50
Texas and Cherokees ..... 2.50@3.50

SHEEP.

The run was considerably less than that of last week, but there was a very decided improvement in point of quality; included in the offerings were quite a number of bunches of fancy wooled stock, and while these were all bought up at full prices, common and medium grades were dull. The demand for this kind of stock is nearly always light at this season of the year, when pork, poultry, game, etc. are largely substituted in place of mutton, and what little inquiry there is for the best, is principally from the city shops (weighing from 115 to 151 lbs) were made at 4¾@5.

There was but little inquiry on New York account, in consequence of which the market was not as good as it would have been, especially for good stock, as ordinarily, New York buyers pay more than the Philadelphia buyers for the same class of stock. The immediate future of the market is not very encouraging, and in the event of an oversupply a decline will be almost inevitable during the next few weeks, and the outlook is anything but favorable for common stock. Quotations may be given as follows:

Extra 115@120 lbs ..... 5.50@5.60
Prime 104@110 lbs ..... 5.25@5.40
Prime 85@90 lbs ..... 4.50@4.80
Good 75@80 lbs ..... 3.75@4.00
Fair 70@75 lbs ..... 3.50@3.60
Common 60@70 lbs ..... 2.50@3.00
Indiana, as to quality ..... 3.00@3.50

HOGS.

The market has been fairly active all week, with a supply just about equal to the demand, hence the prices have fluctuated less than usual, not exceeding 10c per cwt. To-day, with a very light supply, there was a firmer feeling, and everything on sale was closed out early in the day at very full rates. The cold weather during the first day or two, stimulated the demand somewhat, and then the fact that hogs were cheaper relatively here than in the west, was not without its effect in the same direction, causing shippers to buy more freely than they otherwise would have done. We quote as follows:

Philadelphia Hogs ..... 5.50@5.60
Yorkers ..... 5.40@5.50
Roughs ..... 4.50@5.00

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

Holding stocks firmly for full former rates, and distributing moderately, is about the position of the selling interest at the moment. This, however, is looked upon as the natural condition of affairs for the month of December, and our dealers look confidently for an improvement after the first of the year. Even admitting a continuation of the close and cautious policy of manufacturers, the belief holds ground that their wants must call for a good supply of wool before accumulations, and at least form a basis for the maintenance of present values. Fine wools in particular are looked upon as desirable stock, with the scarcity of supply the principal cause for regret. There are rather too many samples of fleury California and Texas to be found, and these have to be offered closer than following for the quality the rates may be considered as fair. Foreign descriptions remain about the same all around, the fine grades virtually out of stock and nominal, and coarse lots quiet, but held with firmness. The general week's business foots up fair aggregate.

We note sales of 30,000 lbs X X Ohio at 48c; 5,000 the combing and delaine, 47@48c; 30,000 fine do, 46c; 5,000 lbs Jersey do at 47@48c; 10,000 lbs heavy Ohio at 38c; 15,000 lbs X Ohio, 23,000 lbs combing do, 47@48c; 20,000 lbs Ohio delaine, 52@53c; 20,000 lbs Ohio, 3,000 lbs do do, 4,000 lbs fall-washed, 20,000 lbs No. 1 and No. 2 Ohio, 60,000 lbs unwashed and unmerchantable Ohio, 4,000 lbs Western fleeces, 10 bags combing pulled, 275 bags do, 60 bags extra do, 284 bags super do, 20 bags No. 1 do, on private terms; 300,000 lbs Western Texas to arrive, 60 days, 18@22c; 5,000 lbs Eastern fall do, 29c; 7 bales spring at 26c; 25 bales do at 26c; 12,000 lbs Texas fall, 16@20c; 10,000 lbs do Kansas, 20@22c; 5,000 lbs California, 16@18c; 10,000 lbs do, 17@21c; 10,000 lbs do, 23c, fleece; 10 bales heavy spring do, 26c; 5,000 lbs do and 150 bales Domestic, private terms.

At Philadelphia there has recently been quite a movement in Colorado stock, under a break on prices, some holders being anxious to close out and about 800,000 lbs changed hands at 16@17c for black, and 24@25c for white; very little above 30c was usually taken by buyers; the season closes, and the market now, under the reduced supply offering, is somewhat firmer again.—*Bulletin.*

Boston.

(By Telegraph.)

BOSTON, December 16.—Wool steady and firm; sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania; 126,000 lbs choice Pennsylvania X X and delaine at 48c; XX Ohio at 47@48c, firm at these figures; in Michigan and Wisconsin there was very little done, the sales ranging at 39@41; combing and delaine firm; XX 47@48c; fine choice medium combing at 48c; low grades 44@46c; pulled quiet; sales of 77,000 lbs good and choice super and X at 46@48c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 16, 1876.

FLOUR.—Quiet and steady; western extra $4.50@5.50; Minnesota $5.50.

GRAIN.—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher; $1.18¾@1.18¾ cash; $1.18¾ January; $1.30¾ February; No. 3 $1.08¾; rejected 97¼@96c. Corn quiet; 42¾c cash; 44¾c January and February. Oats quiet; 33½c cash; 34c February. Rye quiet at 70¾c. Barley firmer at 65¾c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork unsettled, but generally higher; $16.55 cash; $16.73½ January; $16.75 February; $17 March. Lard active; $10.22½@10.27½ cash; $10.32 1-2@10.35 January; $10.40@10.47 1-2 February. Bulk meats quiet; 5¾@5⅞@5¾c.

WHISKY.—$1.08.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Flour dull; receipts 9,500 bbls. Wheat dull; receipts 68,000 bush.; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.37; No. 2 $1.35@1.36; No. 3 $1.26; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.33@1.34; fancy amber Indiana $1.50. Rye declining; western 80@82c. Barley lower; No. 1 buy $1.10. Corn steady; foreign 1,000 bush.; mixed new, on grade, 55@55 3-4c; mixed steam new 55c. Oats quiet; receipts 12,000 bush.; western mixed and State 35@40c. Hay firm; shipping 60@65c. Hops: yearlings 12@30c. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 17@20 1-4c. Sugar quiet. Molasses and Rice firm. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Rosin firm. Turpentine firmer; 44c. Eggs western 28@29c. Wool firm. Pork steady; $17. Beef quiet; long clear city middles 9c. Lard dull; prime steam $10.35@10.65. Butter; choice firm; others dull and heavy; western 14@30c. Cheese; good demand; 7@14½c. Whisky quiet; $1.12.

Metals.—Manufactured copper dull and heavy; ingot lake dull at 20½@19½c. Iron: Scotch quiet at $26@30. American dull and heavy at $18@21; Russia sheet 11c gold. Nails unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 16.—Spirits petroleum 18s 1½d.

ANTWERP, December 16.—Refined petroleum 69¾c.

LIVERPOOL, December 16.—Cotton dull and easier; 6 1-2@6 11-16d; sales 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 3,000. California white wheat average 10s 9@11s 1d; Club 10s 11@11s 5d; red western spring 9s 8@10s 4d; winter 10s@10s 3d. Corn 26s@27s. Oats 3s 3½c. Barley 35s. Flour 23s@25s. Pork 68s. Clover seed 50s@55s. Refined petroleum 2s 1-2@2s 3d; spirits 13¾d.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—Cotton quiet and weak at 11¼c. Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; red $1.30 at $1.40. Corn firm at 44c. Oats steady at 30@35c. Rye strong and higher at 65c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork firm; sales at $16.25@16.50. Lard active, firm and higher; steam $10.34@10.35; kettle $10.25. Bulk meats firm at 6¼@6 3-4@ 1-8 at 8¾@8¾@8¾c. Bacon dull and nominal. Green meats: fair demand, shoulders $5.75 @5.87 1-2, short ribs $7.70@7.75. Hams $9@10. Whisky good demand at $1.07. Butter firm and unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 16.—Petroleum firm; refined 20 1-2c; crude 13@13¼c. Clover seed 14½@15c. Flour firm; Minnesota family $6.25@6.37½. Wheat dull; amber $1.40@1.42; white $1.40@1.45. Rye: Penna. 77@78c. Corn: sail 56@57c; steam 52@53c; yellow old 58c. Oats neglected; 37@39c. Pork $17. Lard $10. Whisky; western $1.11. Butter: New York and Bradford county 32@33c; firsts 27@30c; western extra 24@25c; firsts 20@22c. Cheese: good demand; western 13 3-4@14½c. Eggs: western fresh 25@30c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 16.—Flour dull. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash $1.24¾; extra white Michigan held at $1.28, amber $1.27½; seller January $1.28½; seller February $1.29½; No. 2 amber $1.20½. Corn steady and higher; high mixed 42c; new 43½c; No. 2 40½c; old 47c; new yellow 43½c; new damaged 41c. Oats dull; No. 2 34½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 16.—Flour firm; superfine $5.25; double $5.75; treble $6@6.75. Corn firm. Sugar dull; inferior 5@6¼c; fair to fully fair 7¼@7½c; centrifugal 8 1-2@8 3-4c. Molasses quiet; common 33@40c; centrifugal 30@43c. Whisky dull; $1.10@1.12.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, December 16.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour firm; extra $4.90@4.75; family $5.00@5.50. Corn steady; mixed 44c. Rye quiet; 80c. Oats dull; white 40c; mixed 37c. Pork firm, $16.50. Bulk meats: 6¼@6¾@8¼@8¾@8¼c. Lard dull; tierce 10½c. Whisky firm; $1.06.

St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, December 16.—Cotton lower; middlings 11¼c. Flour: good demand. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1.23½. Oats dull; 30c. Rye quiet; 71c. Barley firm and unchanged. Pork steady at $16.50. Lard dull at $10.17½. Bulk meats quiet; $6.15a 8.18a8.25. Bacon dull; 7¼@8¼@9¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 16.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.34; No. 2 $1.19½; No. 3 $1.10¾. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 45½c. Oats dull; No. 2 32¾c. Rye steady; No. 1 70c. Barley firmer; No. 2 spring December and January 77c; No. 3 43½@43¾c.

Buffalo.

BOSTON, December 16.—Flour: demand steady. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats firm.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, December 16.—Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; western mixed 58c. Barley dull; No. 2 Canada $1; No. 1 do. $1.08.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 16.—Cotton dull and lower; to sellers 11⅝c; receipts 1,900 bales; shipments 1,300. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 16.—Petroleum unchanged; s. w. 110 test 27c.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 16.—Cotton firm; 12¼@12 5-16c; futures closed easy; December 12 5-32@12 7-32c; January 13 7-32@13 5-16c; February 12 17-32@12 9-16c; March 12¾@12 25-32c.

SAVANNAH, December 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 11 5-8c; net receipts 3,702 bales; sales 1,100; exports France 1,925; continent 1,600; coastwise 28.

MOBILE, December 16.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11¼c; net receipts 2,363; sales 2,500 bales; exports continent 2,500; coastwise 973.

GALVESTON, December 16. — Cotton weak; middlings 11 1-4c; net receipts 1,981 bales; sales 1,323; exports coastwise 2,861.

CHARLESTON, December 16. — Cotton quiet; middlings 11⅝@11¾c; net receipts 34,900 bales; sales 1,400; exports Great Britain 4,539; continent 2,117.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, December 16.—Cattle: receipts 880 head; shipments 2,000; market nominally unchanged. Hogs: receipts 6,000; shipments 1,270; scarce and active; 5a10c higher for good light Bacon, $5.35a5.55; common to good $5.00a5.30; choice to extra packing $5.92a6.15. Sheep: receipts 340 head; quiet; sales at 3½a4½c.

ST. LOUIS, December 16. — Hogs steady; common to medium $5.55a5.65; fair to good $5.70a5.85. Cattle quiet; fancy steers 5c; prime 4½c; good 3¾a4 3-8c.

CINCINNATI, December 16.—Hogs quiet; common $5.00a5.50; fair to good light $5.60 a5.80; packing $5.75a5.90; heavy $5.95a6.00.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 16.—Hogs firm; $5.50a5.70; receipts 3,300; shipments 360.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 16.—The cotton goods market has improved to-day, and prices are strong, with an upward tendency on all leading makes. Prints are less active, but steady. Men's wear woolens are in fair request by clothiers, but the demand is limited to small lots and seldom continuous quiet. Flannels and blankets are rather more active, but selections are small.

Imports by Railroad.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R.R.—1 car lard, 1 bdl rope, 1 keg, 1 bbl and 1 package glue, 10 bbls whisky, Adler & R; 5 do, S Klenerdiger; 5 do, A Klenerdinger; 25 do oranges, 7 pgs feathers, 1 pg tobacco, 1 pg hides, Dilworth B & Co; 100 bbls flour, Penn Flour Mill Co; 1 pg poultry, Steel, T & Co; 2 do, Reed, C & Co; 1 do, 1 pkg butter, M W Rankin; 2 do, Wilbert & W; 7 do, Cassidy, E & Co; 1 bbl; oil, W Jones; 1 do, Coleman, S & J Schechtine; 6 bdls 9 pgs, A McClure; 81 sks potatoes, P McAllister; 23 sks, Hilliard & Co; 10 do, Mellon, G R Co; to do, 11 do onions, W H Fredericks; 1 car middlings, H Rast; 1 box butter, 2 bbls h nuts, J H Lott; 250 pigs lead, Davis, W & Co; 1 pg tobacco, Penn Tobacco Co; 1 bdl, W & D Rinehart; 1 car staves, C A Wormcastle; 1 do, G F Shafer; 1 do, C Albrecht; 1 do, Hall, H M Scott; 325 bales hay, 1 do corn, D G Stewart; 1 do staves, H Schmidt; 1 do, A Depp; 1 do, P Kosar; 1 do hay, H J McCracken; 100 bbls flour, 1 do salt, Seymour, B & Co; 1 pg hides, J Horner; 26 bdls hides, Penn Tobacco; 49 sks rags, McAleer & Co; 1 bdl hats, D W Garrett; 18 cases tobacco, Smith, Hirst & Co; 22 bbls flour, W Hastings; 98 sks oats 120 do feed, Kell & R; 227 bgs do, S Mellon.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—1 car lime, Holmes & Co; 4 cars oil cake, Hall & Co; 1 do, Johnson & C; 1 do, J H Lotz; 1 do flour, E Rhett & Son; 21 sks 4 cars, 14 do oats, Negley & R; 91 bdls hoops, P & B; 500 do, Penn Tobacco; 1 do cheese, C Beer; 1 do, Weihl; 22 do,

HOME NEWS.

Parties who do not receive the GAZETTE by 7 A. M., are requested to notify the office, and the hardiness will be corrected at once.

The probabilities for to-day are snow, followed by clearing, cold weather, northerly to westerly winds, and rising barometer.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

The Bank Conspiracy.

On Saturday a hearing was had at Uniontown in the case of Dan. Downer, Jim Scott, George Porter and Ed. Northam, accused of a conspiracy to rob one of the banks at that place. Downer was held in $3,000 bail to answer the charge, but Scott, Porter and Northam were dismissed, and Thaun was immediately re-arrested on two old charges against him for illicit liquor dealing.

Trampled on the Head.

On Saturday evening Alex. Chambers, the engine driver of the Good Will engine company of Allegheny, started out to exercise the horses. As the horse was crossing the gutter it stepped on the ice and fell, throwing Chambers to the ground. The horse quickly regained its feet, but in doing so stepped on Chambers' head, and inflicted several ugly wounds. The injured man was removed to his home and medical aid summoned. He is confined to his bed for a couple of w

Saturday Night Thieving.

David Telford, a saloon keeper at No. 19 Sixth street, was not oppressed by a rush of custom on Saturday evening, and went to sleep in his chair. When he awoke he found that his pocketbook, containing $70, had been abstracted and the money taken. The empty pocketbook he found, later, in the cupboard.

About 6 o'clock Saturday evening a sneak thief tapped the till of the store of Mrs. Hertz, in the South Side Diamond. He got $6.

The till of J. Zenkel's store, No. 316 Carson street, was robbed of two or three dollars Saturday evening.

The Silk Burglary.

Mr. Thompson, the janitor of English's building, has identified one of the men under arrest for robbing Boggs & Buhl's store. On Saturday Mayor McCarthy and Detective Dunmeil took Ellis and Ferguson to see Mr. Kerr, who is confined to his bed, to ascertain if he could identify either of them as the one who got the key to his empty store next to Boggs & Buhl, with the ostensible intention of renting it. The result of the trip the Mayor would not make public.

Messrs. Boggs & Buhl say that they have recovered very nearly all the goods. There may be one package of silk, and a few other articles missing, but not more.

City Treasurership—A Card.

Whereas certain interested parties are circulating a slander, that I am acting in collusion with another candidate for the position of City Treasurer, I am compelled to take this public manner to pronounce the story *entirely and unqualifiedly false in every respect.*

I am a candidate on my previous record and merits for the position, not on a prospectus, and have no bargain or arrangement with any candidate, or other individual, to attempt to subvert the wishes of the majority of Republican voters.

J. F. DENNISTON,
Candidate for City Treasurer,
Subject to Republican Convention.

Coal Mining Matters.

An order has been issued by President Cowan, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, ordering the suspension of one-third of the collieries in their district. Considerable coal is frozen up in the Schuylkill canal. The Reading Coal and Iron Company has 111,000 tons at Port Richmond, and other parties 40,000 tons at the same place.

In the Tuscarawas Valley, Ohio, the miners at three works are out on a strike for an increase of 25 cents per ton. The present price is 90 cents, and they decline it. In the Massillon district a general strike for 75 cents was ordered by the miners' Union on the 11th inst. It is the general impression that the strike will not last long, as the operators say they positively cannot pay more than 60 cents a ton.

The Death of Capt. McAleer.

Will Hays, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in making mention of the death of Capt. Daniel McAleer, says:

"The news of his death was a sad surprise to us, for it seemed but a little while since we saw him here, and he was then in the vigor of his life, and his warm heart was alive to his usual good spirits. Poor Danny! many the pleasant hour and jolly conversation we have had together. Many good-humored jibe passed to and fro between us, and many a cheerful meeting and friendly parting have been ours. But he is gone now. Peace to his ashes! It is to be bereaved wife and sorrow-stricken loved ones that we extend our heartfelt sympathies, and trust that 'Danny' has gone that road which leads all Christians home, where families and friends are reunited and there is a separation no more forever."

The white-winged messenger of Death
Came stalking through the land,
And passed not till he met poor Dan
And took him by the hand.
He bade his family, friends, "good-bye;"
And parted with a sigh;
And angels looked, and said: "Here comes
Good Danny McAleer."

Death of an Estimable Lady.

Elsewhere announcement is made of the death of Mrs. Eliza J. Fedder, the sad event occurred at her residence on the south Side yesterday. Mrs. Fedder had been an invalid for several years, and her sufferings were borne with true Christian fortitude. Her whole life was spent in Pittsburgh, and her death occurred but a few rods from the place of her birth. She made a profession of religion in early womanhood, uniting with the Fourth avenue Baptist church. She was modest and retiring in her manner, and ever exhibited in her daily life the graces of the Christian. It is not too much to say that she never had an enemy. Many of her earlier and later associates, as they hear of her death, will call vividly to memory the vestiges of her disposition and the traits of her character. The good Father has kindly released her from the sorrows of earth and taken her to His own beautiful home. She leaves to her loving children precious memories of a devoted Christian mother.

E.

Slight Fires.

A gathering of engines and firemen in hot haste took place at City Hall on Saturday morning. A dispatch had been received from the Brilliant Oil Works, at Negley's Run, that a fire was in progress, and an alarm from box 10 (City Hall) was accordingly struck. In a short time after word came in that only a still was burnt and the flames subdued.

An alarm of fire was struck from box 12 about 11 o'clock Saturday evening. The flames were of a limited nature, and blazed in Laidley's clothing store, corner of Fifth avenue and Liberty street.

A still alarm was struck for a slight fire in Hartung's drug store, corner of Grant street and Second avenue on Saturday night. The flames were extinguished with a blanket.

A few minutes after the alarm from box 12 struck on Saturday night, an alarm was sent in from box 36. By some mistake the engines responded to 37, on Try street and Second avenue, which delayed them a few minutes. The flames were in a grocery store, No. 28 Wylie avenue. The proprietor had attempted to thaw out a frozen water pipe, and in doing so set fire to the partition. Damage slight.

A NOVEL ADVENTURE.

A Deputy Sheriff's Life Saved by a Man He Came to Arrest.

On Saturday afternoon one of our Deputy Sheriffs went over to Allegheny to arrest a man, but when he reached the individual's house he was informed that he was engaged cutting ice on the Allegheny river, below the railroad bridge. The officer went down to the river and started to walk out on the ice for his man, but was not as careful of where he walked as he should have been, for suddenly the ice gave way and he was floundering about in the cold water. Fortunately he got hold of the ice and held himself there until the man with whom he was after came to his assistance and dragged him out. He was so cold from his bath that he had to be assisted to a boat house and thawed out, which took about an hour. He then arrested his preserver, but he felt so kindly towards him that he went with him to get bail for his appearance when wanted, which he succeeded in getting.

French Bread.

The following parties are agents for our fine breads in neighboring towns:

G. Wilson Miller & Bro., Butler, Pa.
John Agne, Sewickley, Pa.
A. T. Derrington, Hazelwood, Pa.
Ira Hathaway, Petrolia, Pa.
J. B. Wilson, Washington, Pa.
J. A. Moody, Youngstown, O.

Stores having a first class trade in towns not yet allotted to an agent will find it to their interest to apply at once. Our bread is made of flour that costs families $10 per barrel. We bake before 6 A. M. and ship he bread (charges paid) by first express every morning.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.,
91 and 93 Liberty street.

Retail Department, 18 Fifth avenue.

"What I'll Buy for Christmas."

"FOR MY DEAR COUSIN" (you know), "I'll buy *her a Diamond Ring* (solitaire) or a pair of *Diamond Ear Rings*, or perhaps an elegant *Watch and Chain, Necklace and Locket*, set of rich *Jewelry or Bracelets*." "Our family have talked this Christmas business over, have been all around the stores and have concluded to go to McFADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE, who has an immense stock of the finest goods in Pittsburgh, and is selling them at *lower prices than before the war. Let us go early before the rush comes.*"

PULPIT SKETCHES.

Brief Resume of Interesting Sermons Delivered Last Night—Rev. J. W. Sproull on Christ's Millennial Manifestations—"The Conflict, the Victory, and the Reward," by Rev. J. J. Murray—Francis Murphy and His Temperance Hosts at the Opera House.

"The Manner in Which Christ Will Manifest Himself During the Millennium"—Sermon by Rev. J. W. Sproull.

At the Central Reformed Presbyterian church, on Sandusky street, Allegheny, Rev. J. W. Sproull, the pastor, last night preached a sermon upon the subject set forth in the head of this article. It was not, either, an exposition of the manner in which Christ will manifest himself during the millennium as much as it was a showing up of the errors embraced in the theory or Millenarian belief that the reign of Christ during the millennium will be a personal one. After the singing of the 67th Psalm, the eleventh chapter of Revelations was read as the lesson of the evening. The text of the pastor embraced the first seven verses of the 20th chapter of Revelations, which recites that Satan shall be bound for a thousand years, during which Christ shall reign on earth, &c. After announcing his text Rev. J. Sproull proceeded to say that in both the Old and New Testaments the coming of the Messiah is frequently referred to as a matter of grave importance. In the Old Testament the coming of Christ has reference to His incarnation, while in the other it has reference to his coming to judge all. In addition to the second coming of Christ there are references in both the Old and New Testaments to other comings, and the Church in Old Testament times was taught to pray that He would come as promised. There are in the Old Testament prophecies as well as in the New Testament writings references made often to this important event in the world's history. The reference contained in the text is to the time when Christ will reign on earth for a thousand years. While it is true that Christ is predicted as coming into the world, the manifestations of His appearance will be different from what many suppose. Respecting the coming of Christ again at the end of the world there is a very general agreement. How he will appear during the millennium is a question of deep interest and grave importance. Some believe that he will come and that the glory of his coming will be so great that the whole world will be compelled to acknowledge it. The Millenarians believe in a pre-millennial advent; that the saints will be resurrected, and that Christ will rule bodily for a thousand years. This is in theory. Christ has come in his humanity, he has come again in marked providences and will come again in his humanity. Will he in the millennium come in his own person and walk by our roadsides? There is no necessity for such a manifestation or appearance. The arguments bearing upon the question are to be used with great caution. We have no right to be dogmatical in the presence of the Bible, but we can examine theories; we can see why Christ should come at the last of the world, and we can see how he has provided in the scheme of the Bible for such a glorious revelation on that day. Still it is a matter not easily understood. Were it necessary for Christ to appear as a conqueror we could understand it, but he is now seated as the right hand of God, and wields the scepter of all power. Would it not be a humiliation for him to come in person? Christ humbled himself once. Suppose he should come again on earth in all his glorified humanity, and with all the hosts of saints and angels, would it not still be a step of humiliation? Think of him now in the presence of the Father, surrounded by all the glories of Heaven, and then say if any sojourn on earth would not be a humiliation. Christ was humbled once and humbled for all. The idea of his personal reign on earth seems to interfere with his work in behalf of this sin cursed world. He is a priest as well as a King; he intercedes as well as rules, and he is now interceding for you as well as for me. The Bible shows that Christ is our High Priest. How does he intercede? Not a word is necessary. He intercedes by his glorified body in which are the signs of his suffering. The wounds in his hands and feet are all loud enough mute appeals that you and I may receive the blessings we need. If Christ should rule in person on earth, and lift were then possible for any one to get a look into heaven, they would find no intercessor there. The greatest blessing God could bestow on man after Christ had perfected His work was the gift of the Holy Spirit. The bodily presence of Christ on earth and a copious outpouring of the Holy Spirit cannot be at the same time. This theory of a personal reign seems to interfere with the work of Christ, and it unquestionably interferes with the work of Christ's people. To be forever with the Lord in heaven is the sum total of happiness. Christ says "in my Father's house are many mansions." To depart is to be and dwell with Christ. Can it be an addition to the happiness of the redeemed to come from that glorious place to earth and live with Christ? Heaven is a place of happiness and here we cannot have the same enjoyment as there. Some will ask the question if it will not be the same as the judgment day? No! In one case he comes to reclaim and in the other to judge. In one case it is a dwelling place and in the other it is the last official act of his life before he surrenders his Kingdom to his father. The Millenarian theory assumes that Christ does not now reign personally, which is a mistake. His personal reign does not depend upon his humanity and is as real now as it will be in the millennium. Christ is now a King and was born a King, and all that takes place is in accordance with the will and law executed by his agents. The theory dwarfs into insignificance the awful terrors of the judgment day, when the Lord will show his vengeance on nations as well as individuals. Would that judgment is going on constantly, but the Bible teaches that time is continuous and will finally end. The missionaries in the west write that no error has given them so much trouble as the one in regard to the second advent of Christ. Such sayings as the coming of the Son of Man cannot be applied to the second bodily advent of Christ because the context shows that it has a spiritual significance. The expression in the text in regard to an angel coming down from Heaven with the key of the bottomless pit and a chain in his hand cannot be interpreted literally. It is to be taken in connection with the chapter that was read. The text further says that those who were beheaded shall reign with Christ a thousand years. Shall that be accepted in its literal significance, and shall it be believed that the thousands who suffered death by burning at the stake and in other ways shall not reign with him also? Such are a few reasons for not accepting the Millenarian theory. It is humiliating and interfered with the intercessory work of Christ and the happiness of the saints. When he comes his manifestation will be so clear that all will say "Christ and Heaven is nigher." Let us labor and pray for the coming of the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ. It has been delayed by lack of faith and efforts, and by indifference and niggardliness of contributions. Let us labor and pray for it, and give our means and zeal to it; let us work for the time when the kingdoms of the world shall become the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ. Let us distrust ourselves and with patience trust in the Lord. There is no doubt that the time will come, and let us look forward to it with joyful anticipations.

The Conflict—The Victory—The Reward.

Rev. J. J. Murray, pastor of the Fifth avenue Methodist church, preached last evening on the subject of "Paradise to him that Overcometh," taking as the founda. tion of his discourse Rev. II.—7. "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the spirit saith unto the churches. To him that overcometh, will I give to eat of the tree of live, which is in the midst of the Paradise of God."

The subject was considered under three heads: the Conflict, the Victory and the Reward.

Under the first head he enumerated the difficulties which have to be contended with and overcome by the sinner if he would become a christian. The first was "the natural aversion men have to be known as seekers of religion." Men are willing to form good resolutions and keep them in secret, but fear to let the public know what they are doing, lest they might attract attention. Others fear failure, while others still, are ashamed to be known as seekers after the truth.

The first thing to be overcome in this disinclination to be known as Christians, which is a species of cowardice, and no man who is a moral coward can become a Christian. It requires moral courage.

The next enemy to be overcome in the good fight is "the natural inclination to evil." All men, he said, have their besetting sins, such as Anger, Pride, Vanity, Covetousness, Jealousy, Intemperance, and Lasciviousness, which must be overcome if we would be victorious, and win the inheritance promised "to him that overcometh." These several vices were discussed in the order named, and those encountered with any of them advised to free themselves from them at once by a public recognition of the Savior.

We have also to overcome tribulation before we can secure the victory and claim the reward. Tribulation irritated and annoys the sinner and not unfrequently causes him to lift his voice in blasphemy against God; but to the Christian who has overcome tribulation it only tends to increase his zeal and purify his life.

And last we must overcome the devil, the arch fiend, the enemy of mankind, who goeth about like a roaring lion seeking souls to devour. He is always on the alert, hungry for souls, and always watching for an opportunity to frustrate his wiles and deceptions, trying to lead Christians from the path of duty and to keep sinners on the broad road to death.

It is possible, he said, to overcome all these barriers, the weakest man may conquer if he will but have courage and faith. If he has faith he will have the help of Him who is able to conquer.

The victory is to be achieved by faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and the reward is Heaven, where the Lord's redeemed shall dwell together in peace and harmony throughout the ages of eternity.

The Temperance Excitement — Immense Gathering at the Opera House Last Night.

The gathering at the Opera House last evening was simply immense. So tremendous was the crowd that wished to see and hear Mr. Francis Murphy, and his converts to temperance, that the house was jammed by seven o'clock, and at that hour it became necessary to station a number of officers at the entrances to prevent more from going in. It is not placing the figures too high to say that from two to four thousand persons were turned away because there was positively not room for another person in the house. It can be imagined how closely the people were packed inside, when the parquette circle absolutely overflowed into the ante-room, the dress circle was so jammed that a person had to squeeze himself through the door, and the gallery looked as if it were going to overflow into the parquette. The interest that caused this immense turnout has been steadily growing ever since Mr. Murphy came. For a week or more past. The Methodist church on Fifth avenue has nightly been crowded to suffocation, and it looks as if some larger place for the week day meetings must be obtained.

The proceedings at last night's meeting were similar to those of the numerous gatherings that have preceded in it. Mr. Murphy spoke, of course, in the thrilling manner for which he is noted. Next to him in importance as a speaker was Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., to hear whom was the actuating cause of the attendance of a considerable portion of the people. He took the pledge over a week ago, but had not consented to speak before. Messrs. Robert Pollock, Barbour, Hetherington, Dunbar, Dillen, Burns, David Hall, George Hall and others spoke. The music was rendered, as usual, by Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln, with the assistance of others.

Installation Service.

A special service was held in the Central Presbyterian church, this city, yesterday at three o'clock P. M., for the purpose of installing as pastor of the church Rev. F. Leroy Senour. The ceremonies were of more than usual interest and were exceedingly impressive. Rev. Thos Strong, D. D., presided and propounded the constitutional questions. The sermon was preached by Rev. S. F. Sonvel, after which Rev. R. R. Moore delivered the charge to the pastor, which was followed by the charge to the congregation by Rev. W. T. Beatty.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

There are now five waiter-girl saloons in Allegheny City.

Select Council meets in special session this afternoon.

The Directors of the Chamber of Commerce meet this afternoon.

The wind early Saturday morning last reached a velocity in this city of forty miles an hour.

The effects of the Mountain City base ball club, of Allegheny, were sold on Friday last at Constable's sale.

The employes of Shoenberger's mill raised $338.00 for the Zug sufferers, which was distributed by a special committee.

A wagon was demolished on Saturday afternoon by a locomotive at the Preble avenue crossing of the Fort Wayne railroad, in Allegheny.

The new Board of Directors of the Transcontinental Institute hope to have the concern out of debt, and give back to the stockholders an unencumbered building.

Colored men have taken the places of the white drivers of the Allegheny street cars. There are but two white drivers on the Rebecca street line and only one on the Troy Hill line.

Mr. Robert White, a faithful and hard working old Republican of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate before the Councils of that city for Weighmaster of the Second ward next spring.

A young man who was skating on the Allegheny river just below Herr's Island yesterday, broke through the ice and but for the assistance of a young man named John Lang would have been drowned.

Officer Fenner on Saturday afternoon found three hogs running at large in the vicinity of Thirty-first street. They are supposed to have escaped from a drove, and are now at Mr. Freel's No. 967 Penn avenue.

Several sheds over the lime kilns near Moul's coke ovens, Allegheny, were burned down on Saturday afternoon. No alarm was sounded but the Ellsworth hose company was on hand and prevented the fire from spreading.

Superintendent Cummings, of the Wheeling Wafer Works, accompanied by the Messrs. Hamilton, of the same city, paid a visit on Saturday to the Pittsburgh and to the Allegheny Water Works. Mechanical Engineer Lowry accompanied the gentlemen.

Allen, Edwards & Fordham, a mythical New York firm, are circulating in this city circulars stating that they hold $30,000 worth of bonds of the Industrial Exposition of this city and are willing to dispose of them at half their face value. No one has been caught yet so far as known.

About one o'clock yesterday morning Pat Quigian, who was intoxicated, concluded to stir up the Allegheny police, and proceeded to hammer on the door post with a stone. Officer Immer promptly answered the call, and deposited him in the lock-up. Yesterday morning he was fined $5 and costs.

Before Alderman Lighthill, of Allegheny, Capt. W. C. Cooke has entered suit against John T. Harvey, charging him with malicious prosecution. The suit grew out of one before Alderman Edgar, in which Harvey charged Cooke with putting his property out of his hands for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, and on which suit the Grand Jury returned an ignored bill.

The young man who several years ago swindled Messrs. Baker & Co., then extensive wool merchants of this city, out of $3,000 by selling them a large amount of wool which he got by false representations from Marsie Dinsmore, a Washington county farmer, is said to be living at a certain place in Ohio, where he bought a farm, got married, joined church and settled down. His offense has been outlawed by lapse of time.

The war on the ice between Soho and Ormsby boys was worse than ever on Friday. The South Side boys, in addition to pistols, &c., had planted a small cannon, loaded with stone, and were prepared for victory or death. A number of officers made a raid on the combatants, Friday afternoon, and captured three. They were kept in the lock-up all night, and on Saturday evening the Mayor let them off with a severe reprimand.

Saturday last J. W. Bates, a boarder at the house of a Mr. Bailey, in Lower St. Clair township, attempted to terminate his earthly existence by taking a quantity of laudanum. He roomed with a son of Mr. Bailey, and early in the morning he arose and drank the drug and returned to bed, telling young Mr. Bailey that he would find a letter on the table for his father. Some time afterward Mr. Bailey got up, and seeing the letter on the table his attention was attracted by it to Bates, whom he found in a dying condition. A physician was summoned and the proper remedies applied, and the man is still living and likely to recover. Family difficulties was the cause.

A reporter has discovered that the glass in bottles is often colored with a material which citric acid in some wines, and also cyanide of zinc, mixing with the contents makes a very poisonous element. To think that poison lurks in the bottle whose empty bottle we throw away. No wonder we hear the remark made so often: "There's nothing genuine in this world but B. T. BABBITT'S Best Soap."

"What I'll Buy for Christmas."

"FOR FATHER I want a *Gold or Silver Headed Cane*, or *Gold Spectacles*, and will go to McFADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE, for them."

"FOR MOTHER I want"—— Oh, there are so many elegant things at McFADDEN'S, 53 FIFTH AVENUE, that I hardly know what to select, and then the prices are so much lower than ever before that one can buy a great deal for a small amount of money." "Let me see, there are Solid Sterling Silver *Spoons, Forks, Ladles* and fancy pieces, also beautiful *Fruit and Cake Stands, Castors*, and many other useful and ornament pieces of tableware."

Prepare for the Holidays.

Give your orders for Christmas luxuries to S. S. Laufer, 101 Federal street, Allegheny, if you would have them sweetly and satisfactorily filled. His caramels are the richest, purest and best flavored.

Books

for boys at E. S. Davis & Co's.

I expect to move my store about the first of the month, and am desirous of closing out my Christmas goods, and will sell them very cheap.

JAS. B. YOUNGSON.

The Leading Toy Store

of the city is J. D. Thompson & Co.'s. They offer a large stock of Toys at lower prices than any other store in the city. Everything in the Toy line at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Special Consideration

Has always been paid by F. H. Eaton & Co., 27 Fifth avenue, to the stock of Gentlemen's Linen Handkerchiefs. They have now a very complete line at moderate prices.

A Photograph

Made by Dabbs, and tastefully framed, is always an acceptable Christmas present and will last forever.

Gants De Suede.

Just received, 30 dozen first quality Ladies' 3-button Dark Colors, Undressed Kid Gloves of our own importation.

JOSEPH HORNE & Co.,
197 and 199 Penn avenue.

Books

for girls at R. S. Davis & Co's.

Oysters! Oysters! Oysters!

The place to get the largest and finest oysters is at B. Pulipress' stand, in both Pittsburgh and Allegheny markets.

THE COURT RECORD.

Proceedings in the Several Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

JUDGE KETCHAM.

Wm. Strosbel, bankrupt; Pittsburgh. Register's report ascertaining and liquidating liens confirmed absolutely.

Edward S. Stickney, cashier, &c., vs. Alex. Greenwald, Allegheny city. Order of reference made to Register to ascertain whether the statutory number and value of creditors have joined in petition for adjudication.

Wm. H. Ake, of Blair county, was discharged from bankruptcy.

In the matter of French, Richards & Co. et al., vs. Calvin C. Mateer of Blair county, proceedings were discontinued.

Schwarz Bros. et al., vs. Hyman Neidle, Lycoming county. Order made for hearing on petition for injunction on the 23d prox., meantime restraining Hyman Neidle and Peter Kuhn.

John Geesey, of Altoona, and Hyram Yeagey, of Westmoreland county, filed voluntary petitions in bankruptcy.

Common Pleas, No 1.

JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

Com. ex. rel. M. Graver vs. C. L. Magee, Treasurer, and R.M. Snodgrass, Controller, of the city of Pittsburgh.

Casey & Fogarty vs. Spencer. Motion made and reasons filed for a new trial.

Voluntary assignment of S. H. Hoffman. J. G. McEnight and Hampton Todd appointed appraisers.

Voluntary assignment of R. A. Clarke & Co. Account of M. W. Rigdon presented and petition ordered.

An amendment to the charter of the Allegheny Base Ball Club was allowed.

Annie W. Reno vs. John L. Reno. Attachment ordered to issue against defendant for contempt.

Voluntary assignment of Jenkins & Bowman. A. M. Bacon and Wm. Wyart appointed appraisers.

Harriet McH. Hughes, by her next friend vs. Thos. F. Hughes; libel in divorce. W. C. McNamara appointed Commissioner.

Rosenblatt vs. Lyon. Motion and reasons for a new trial.

Rebecca Jane Girst nee Rebecca Jane Fix, by her next friend vs. James Daizell Girtz. Libel in divorce. A. S. Miller, Esq., appointed Commissioner.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Chris Koch vs. N. C. Schrader.
Daniel Jackson vs. Harry Jones.
Ward vs. Neville Loan and Homestead Association.
Hering vs. Stadlman and wife.
McGinness & Co. vs. Mrs. P. Kelly.
Duncan vs. Cohen.
Kelly for use vs. Kelly.
Guardian of Wm McKinney et al. vs. Reineman.
Schanz vs. Steamtug "Victor," P. Wilson.
Winteringer vs. Roerkaste.
Wm. Henry Price and wife for use vs. Barnes.
Marker Rush vs. Trademan's Industrial Institute.
McKibbon vs. Blair Iron and Steel Company et al.
Murtland & Scott vs. Blair Iron and Steel Company.
Jarrett, for use, vs. Shaffer and Kuhnelsen.
Flanegin vs. Amanda Bailey sometimes called Fanny Roberts.

Common Pleas No. 3.

JUDGES ewing, kirkpatrick and white.

Reno et. al., vs. Robinson et al. Time for taking testimony extended.

A rule was granted on Nathaniel Snyder to show cause why he should not satisfy a certain mortgage.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Barnes vs. Harrower.
Lycoming County Insurance Co. vs. Bates et al.
Marshall vs. Graham.
Pritsch & Buff vs. Mackin & Friday.
Martin vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Richardson vs. Allemania Fire Insurance Company.
Wolf vs. Hazlewood Building and Loan Association.
Caldwell vs. Walz et al.
Reitenauer vs. Chasteen.
Schwest & Newhous vs. Holcher Bros.
Kinzer vs. Rupparth.
Ward et al., vs. Severance.

Orphans' Court.

JUDGE HAWKINS.

Estate of Oliver T. Burns, deceased. Sale confirmed absolutely.

Margaret J. Penny was appointed guardian ad litem of Samuel G. Wingard and John P. Penny, minors.

George Black, deceased. Order made directing certain moneys to remain in the hands of Henry Lloyd for use of widow of deceased.

Joseph Forsythe was appointed guardian of Mary and Wm. Richardson.

Herman Wicht was appointed guardian of Susan Welrich and Henry Welrich, minors.

Adam Wise was appointed guardian of Bertha Louise Hummel et al., minors.

E. B. Carmichal was appointed guardian of Elizabeth Eranzlein.

Following is the audit list for to-day: Estate of Burbank, Chase, John Wetter, Wm. Wadworth, John F. Davis, Philip Bigley, James Scott, John S. Hall, Charles W. Loleg et al., minors, Arnold Hertz, Harry E. Jenkins.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE STOWE.

The following sentences were imposed by Judge Stowe Saturday:

Adam Baley, convicted of malicious mischief, Workhouse ten months.

Lorens Schmidt, who plead guilty to a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods; Workhouse four months.

Margaret E. Kigner, colored, convicted of fornication; fined $10 and costs.

John W. Patterson, colored, convicted of adultery, but recommended to the mercy of the court; Workhouse sixty days.

John Brown, colored, found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods, but recommended to the mercy of the court. Eight months to the Workhouse.

Dolos A. Forbes, who had pleaded *nolo contendere* to a charge of forgery; penitentiary for one year and six months.

Andrew McCormick, receiving stolen goods. One year and six months to the Penitentiary.

Owen McNulty, who had pleaded *nolo contendere* to four indictments for larceny and receiving stolen goods, was sent to the House of Refuge.

Charles Murdock, who had been indicted for aggravated assault and battery, but who had pleaded guilty to simple assault and battery, Workhouse sixty days and fined $5 and costs and Workhouse for thirty days.

Julius Stoker and Sol. Stoker, brothers, and A. Whalen, who were convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, having stolen a lot of iron, were sentenced as follows: Sol. Stoker one year to the Workhouse, Julius Stoker one year and eight months to the Penitentiary, Whalen two years and four months to the Penitentiary.

Arthur Goodwin, who pleaded guilty to the charge of larceny of a railroad spring, one year and four months to the Penitentiary.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY

Commonwealth vs.	
Henry Linkner,	John Anderson,
Thos. McCarty et al.	Chas. Wilbert,
Peter Hamill,	S. Cunningham,
John Gering,	Wm. Twinning et al,
Joseph Saville,	L. Wilson,
Thomas Mullen,	Samuel Watkins.
H. C. Campbell,	John Smith,
G. F. Kerrson,	John Maginnis (2),
R. R. Emory et al.,	Thos. O'Rourke,
Thos. Flaherty,	H. Riemenschneider.

Court Brevities.

PROCEEDINGS were instituted in Common Pleas No. 2 by Daniel J. Kerr against William Craig, to recover damages for an alleged slander.

Thomas Breen, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing Peter Hughes, was sentenced Saturday by Judge Stowe, to the Penitentiary for a period of ten years and six months.

MICHAEL MURPHY, according to his statement, has been a much slandered man and he has instituted proceeding in Common Pleas No. 2 against three of the alleged calumniators, to recover damages. The defendants in the several suits are: James McGovern and wife, Edward Carney and wife, and a Mr. McAnally. Capias issued in each case.

L. Bechtold, proprietor of a saloon in Diamond alley, having entered a plea of guilty to an indictment for selling liquor on Sunday, and also to a charge of keeping a gambling house, was Saturday sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and the costs of prosecution in the first case, and the second a fine of $100 and one year to the workhouse.

SUIT was entered in Common Pleas No. 1, Saturday, by Eugene Smythe, against Bishop Tuigg, as trustee, to recover certain sums alleged to be due Mrs. First, for $400 as secretary and collector of the episcopal residence from March, 1872, to August 10, 1873, and interest on the above, $86; also for two years and two months' services as secretary and general manager of the cathedral and episcopal residence, $3,400, and $26 95 interest, making a total of $3,910 95. Of this sum he acknowledges to have received at various times, an aggregate of $2,630 40, and now brings suit for the balance, which he claims is due, of $1,280 55.

Caramels, taffy, and the best mixed candy at

JAS. B. YOUNGSON'S.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Benj. Pulpress sells the freshest fish that is brought to Pittsburgh.

THE CHECKER CHAMPION.

Martins Still Ahead, but Making a Poorer Score in This City Than in any Other in the United States.

On last Saturday afternoon Mr. Clouser played Martins, the champion checker player, three games, all of which were won by Martins. On Saturday evening Mr. Reed, the GAZETTE carrier, played four games with the champion, two being won by the latter and two drawn. Reed has thus far proved Martins' most formidable antagonists. They have thus far played 15 games, of which Martins has won 3, Reed 2, and 8 were drawn.

After the games Saturday afternoon Mr. Martins, with his usual kindness, spent some time in answering questions from the spectators and illustrating to them the beauties of the game. He has been enjoying his stay in Pittsburgh, and, as everywhere he goes, making many friends. He carries a violin with him on his travels, being as fine a player, if possible, of that instrument as he is of his professional game. Mr. Martins has consented to remain another week, playing at the same place, and our citizens will have an opportunity to witness many good games of checkers before his departure. From here he will go to Buffalo, where he is under engagement to meet the Messrs. Geo. and Jas. A. Mugridge, Henry Spayth, the author of the American Draught Player, Mentor, Hodges, and others, all of wide reputation as experts. The score here so far is as follows:

	Won	Lost	Drawn
Martins	12	2	13

His score in other cities is appended for comparison:

	Won	Lost	Drawn
Cleveland	111	3	54
Lafayette	53	0	13
Cincinnati	65	1	17
Terre Haute	75	1	6
St. Louis	80	1	40
Chicago	178	0	33
Buffalo	165	8	75

Hon. Jared M. Brush.

The legions of friends of Hon. Jared M. Brush are pushing his claims for the Mayoralty with a vigor that augurs well for the outcome. They feel that they have an exceptionally strong candidate and are confident of success. Mr. Brush is well known in business, social and political circles, and numbers ardent friends wherever he is known. He has several times been called to fill places of honor and trust and has always discharged his duties to the satisfaction of the people. As a Councilman he was one of the best we ever had, and as Mayor of the city it is universally admitted that he was not only popular, but gave usan administration which was in the highest degree efficient. With his record as a public man and private citizen he comes before the people with the greatest advantages in his favor, and the opponent who beats him will have to "pull out" very lively in the race.

Seven Reasons Why People Should Purchase Boots and Shoes at the Eagle Shoe Store, 85 Smithfield Street.

1st. They have the largest stock in the city.

2nd. They sell cheaper than any other Shoe House in the city.

3rd. They have over thirty different styles of Hand Embroidered Slippers.

4th. They were the first to revolutionize high prices in Pittsburgh.

5th. They have a large assortment of Childs' patent leather and fancy Boots for the Holidays.

6th. All kinds of Ladies' Hand Sewed Boots. Finest in the city.

7th. They never misrepresent an article.

A Sensible Holiday Present.

For your mother, wife or sister nothing could be more suitable than a WEED SEWING MACHINE. With its recent improvements it is unquestionably at the head of the list, and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser. We solicit a call and careful examination, and in the *important matter of prices* we feel sure those contemplating a purchase, that we will *make prices to suit. Cash prices* will be found especially low. Give us a call and get a bargain.

F. C. BIGGERT,
8 Sixth street.

Fish! Fish! Fish!

Benj. Pulpress sells the freshest fish that is brought to Pittsburgh.

"What I'll Buy for Christmas."

"FOR SISTER I can get a pretty *Locket* with a *Necklace*, perhaps, or set of *Fine Jewelry, Ring or Earrings*." "FOR BROTHER, a *Scarf Pin*, or *Cameo Ring, Seal Locket, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Vest Chain or Gold Toothpick*."

"FOR my DARLING WIFE, a set of rich *Silverware*, of any number of pieces, *Ice Pitcher, Goblets, &c.*, or some of those unique *Cut Glass and Silver Epergnes*, or she might prefer one of those fine *Stem-winding or Key-winding Watches*, which are cheaper than I ever saw them; indeed I may buy a *Guard Chain* too. *Mr. McFadden* says he will exchange any goods bought at his store (53 FIFTH AVENUE), if they should not please the person to whom they are presented. So everybody ought to buy there when they have such a generous offer."

WIFE) "FOR MY HUSBAND, I wish I could return the compliment and give him a handsome *Watch*, (as many ladies are buying *fine watches* for their husbands), or perhaps a very *elegant gold vest chain, or stone sleeve buttons or studs*." "But I do wish somebody would buy for me one of McFadden's reliable *French marble clocks*, with the sweet toned *Cathedral gongs*. He has also a great variety of *Bronzes* which any body would accept."

Santa Claus Headquarters

this year will be at R. S. Davis & Co.'s Bookstore, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street. Strangers visiting the city will find here find the largest and most elegant display of Christmas presents in the city. Richly illustrated books, writing desks, albums, pictures, fancy articles, &c. You cannot miss the Corner Book Store.

Gold Pens.

Gold pens at R. S. Davis & Co.'s.

Fair and Supper for the benefit of Milvale Presbyterian Church, at Bennet Station, W. P. R. R., commencing on Tuesday evening, December 19, and continuing Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, December 20, 21 and 22, Rev. James H. Shields, pastor.

Committee of Arrangements,

JOHN I. WILLIAMS, A.N. BURCHFIELD,
SAMUEL JOHNSON, WM. SEMPLE.

Come and have a good time, get a good supper and be happy.

Through Experience

And good judgment come success. This fact is daily attested by the satisfaction that the customers of F. H. Eaton & Co., No. 25 Fifth avenue, express with the styles and prices of their ladies' and misses' Cloth Coats, now daily placed on exhibition.

All kinds